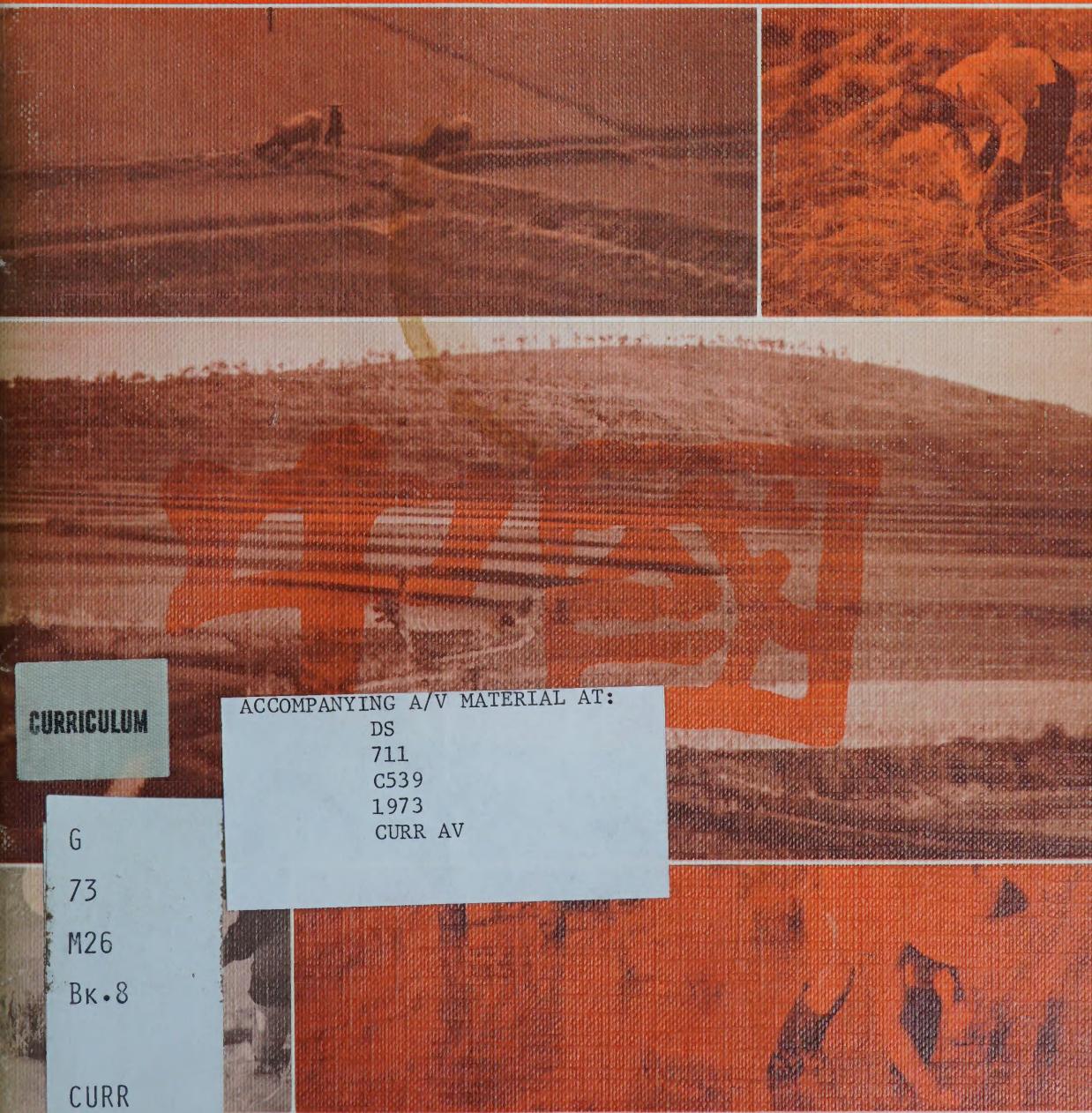




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# CHINA

## MAN IN HIS WORLD



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# CHINA

中  
國

**Man In His World**

James Forrester  
*Co-ordinating Editor*

Gary Birchall  
John Parr  
Robert Williamson



**Fitzhenry & Whiteside Limited**

Vancouver Winnipeg Toronto Montreal

## MAN IN HIS WORLD SERIES

James Forrester — *Co-ordinating Editor*

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Eskimo—Journey Through Time

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Teacher's Guides

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A  
FOURTEENTH CENTURY

Chinese people have always taken enormous pride in writing beautifully. They also keep excellent records. This is one of the reasons why their history is continuous.

There are many dialects in China, but: if you can read and write one of them you may be able to read many others — even though you cannot speak them.

There are written accounts of China's history from 1400 B.C. China's Civilization has been continuous. Others, like Egypt's, vanished as they were conquered. China has been invaded often and new rulers have taken over, but very little change has taken place among the people.

ABOUT

3000 YEARS

GAO

WRITING

WAS INTRODUCED

LETTER

九月十  
孔侍中  
司領軍

四中  
TO  
DEC

# THIS IS A BOOK ABOUT CHINA

MANY CHINESE LIVE ALONG THE YANGTZE RIVER

THE FARMERS GROW RICE IN THE FIELDS

## Chinese Language

**Writing:** This page shows the same three sentences written as **you** would write them on a page, and as a Chinese would write them on a page. Their way of writing sentences is different from ours.

**Words:** Chinese is very different from most other written languages. What is the basis of the English written language? How many different letters do we have? If we did not have an alphabet, how would we write down ideas for others to read?

**Characters:** In the beginning, many Chinese characters were easily recognizable pictures. Through the centuries they have become simplified but less easy to interpret. What advantages do the modern characters have over the old ones?

農夫在田裏插秧。

沿長江岸，居住着很多中國人。

這是一本有關中國的書。

### Example 1



This Chinese character of 2500 years ago clearly shows a pair of hands reaching out for a fish in a river. How would you translate this into an English word?



2000 years ago the river is more pronounced, the fish is more stylized and a hook has replaced the hands.



Today the number of strokes and curves have been reduced.

### Example 2



This Chinese character of 2500 years ago clearly pictured a four-legged animal with a tail and mane. How would you translate this into English?

2000 years ago the four legs, tail and mane are still shown. Today the character is more angular and the four legs appear as four quick strokes.

Teacher 教師

教師

ocean 洋

洋

Farm 農夫

農夫

river 河

河

in 在

在

along 沿

沿

wood 木

木

woman 婦女

婦女

Man 男子

男子

hand 手

手

Field 田地

田地

Chinese characters are of two types:

Pictograms — pictures of things you can see

Ideograms — symbols for ideas

From the samples of characters around this page, identify those which are pictograms and those which are ideograms.

Speaking: English is a word sound language. Chinese is a picture character language. What problem does this create for you if you want to speak Chinese? Many English words are made up of more than one syllable, but Chinese, having no alphabet, is a mono-syllable language. Each character is expressed as one syllable, such as "chu." There are many more characters than there are different one-syllable sounds. Thus most sounds have several different meanings. How could you say a sound such as "chu" so that it could have three different meanings?

one 一

一

labourer

工人

long 長

長

Englishman

英國人

about 有關

有關

is 是

是

son 儿子

兒子

2264278

heat 心

心

loyalty 忠實

忠實

sun 太陽

太陽

father 父親

父親

rice 米

米

Things to Do: 不少事情要做

1.

Try reading Chinese. Use the translations on these pages and read the Chinese characters in the sentences on the previous page.

2.

Try writing a sentence in your own picture language and see if your friends can read it.

3.

Make up sounds for your pictograms and speak your own language.

4.

Can you figure out the Chinese character that means China? It consists of two characters.

Did You Know? 你知道嗎 ?

How China got its name:

The Chinese call their country "Chung-kuo" which means "the Middle Kingdom."

Southern China was referred to as Chin from the Ch'in Dynasty which united all of Eastern China in 221 B.C. This is the term Europeans picked up when they sailed to China, and it replaced the earlier European term of Cathay.

# SOME CHINESE HISTORY

Chinese history is divided into periods called Dynasties. A Dynasty is a period of time during which most of the country's emperors were related. Half a million years ago there were men living in China.

The people of China were competent potters 4000 years ago.

1450-1122 B.C. Shang Dynasty

1122-206 B.C. Chou  
and Chin Dynasty

206 B.C. - 220 A.D. The Han Dynasty.

618-907 Tang Dynasty

960-1279 Sung Dynasty



Early Man, flaking stones for tools



Wine Vessel, 500 B.C.



Vase, about 4,000 years old



Painting on Paper, about 10th century

The Great Wall, 200 B.C.





Kublai Khan receives  
Marco Polo

1279-1368 Mongols Ruled  
— The Mongols were foreigners.  
1644-1911 — The Manchus ruled.  
— The Manchus were foreigners.  
During the Nineteenth Century most of  
the strong European nations invaded  
China and bred ill feelings.  
Mao-Tse-Tung, China's leader today,  
represents China's disgust with  
foreign interference.  
Mao Tse-Tung 1949: "We will **not** be  
insulted **again!**"



Pigtail

Rich Man

Poor Man

Temple Musician

China has a long  
history of corrupt Government.



Boy Emperor 1906



Mao Tse-Tung

# PHILOSOPHY

“Man’s highest activity is in the imitation of God.”  
*Aristotle*

“Provided the laws are good, it doesn’t matter who makes them.”  
*Spinoza*

“We all need some one we can depend upon.”  
*Charlie Brown*

“Invite others to criticize.”  
*Socrates*

“What is required is honesty and modesty.”  
*Mao Tse-Tung*

The Greatest name in Chinese Philosophy is Confucius. He lived during the Chou Dynasty, about 500 B.C. The Chou Dynasty was a period of great intrigue and fighting. Many intelligent people began thinking that there were better things to do. Confucius was one of them. A Philosopher usually likes other people and thinks of ways for them to get along together and be happy. Everyone is a philosopher at one time or another — even you.

“Behave when away from home as though you were in the presence of an important guest.”  
*Confucius*

“Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.”  
*Jesus*

“All opinion is defective.”  
*Plato*

## A Philosophical Exercise

A.

Think of a philosophical name for yourself. (For example: St. Augustine, Karl, Alexander, or Jones)

Write down your five greatest sayings.

C.

Read your sayings to a friend.

D.

Have your friend choose your best saying.

E.

Put your best saying on a scroll (like a piece of art paper), decorate it, sign it, and put your seal on it.

F.

Pin your scroll and all the scrolls of your classmates around the room.

G.

Have a vote to determine the best five sayings in the whole room.

H.

Print these sayings on a large chart and present them at an assembly.

*Hints:*

Have your five best artists make pictures to illustrate the sayings. Have your best actors read the sayings.

Have your best organizers set up the assembly and have your best writers write the invitations. Have your best writers write short stories about Confucius and Jesus. Have your best readers read these stories at assembly.

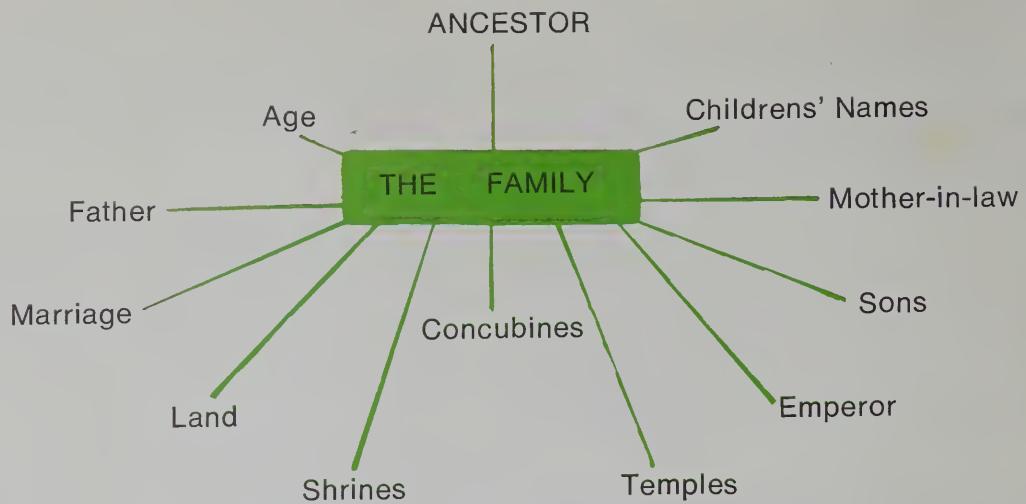
*Think:*

How could you use a tape recorder, an overhead projector, a slide show, a Bible, and A Little Red Book, at this assembly?

*Question:*

Are you as clever as Confucius?





This is how Confucius might have illustrated the society of Ancient China. What was the most significant part of this society? Give reasons for your answer.

Teachings about the family provide one of the main reasons why there was little change in China over thousands of years.

#### *Some Interesting Data:*

Sons were considered more important than daughters. (Baby girls were often killed). Older sons were more important than younger sons. Mothers were not considered very important, but Mothers-in-law were fairly important. Daughters-in-law were not considered very highly. Some rich Chinese men had concubines.

Concubines were not as important as wives. Grandfathers were most honourable.

Women often had their feet bound.

Why?

Children worshipped their parents. Grandparents often influenced parents on behalf of children.



### Think About:

- I Young Chinese did not question parents or grandparents.
- II Do you ever disagree with your parents over what happens?

- III What would happen if no one ever disagreed with their parents?

### Talk About:

- IV What changes have you persuaded your parents to make, with regard to:  
Allowances Toys Going to bed  
What you do on weekends Candy  
Talk about these things in groups of 4 - 7.

*Look at III again:* Spend 30 minutes discussing this question under the following headings:

- Which 2 of these do your parents interfere with most?
- What sensible rules would you suggest as a compromise?

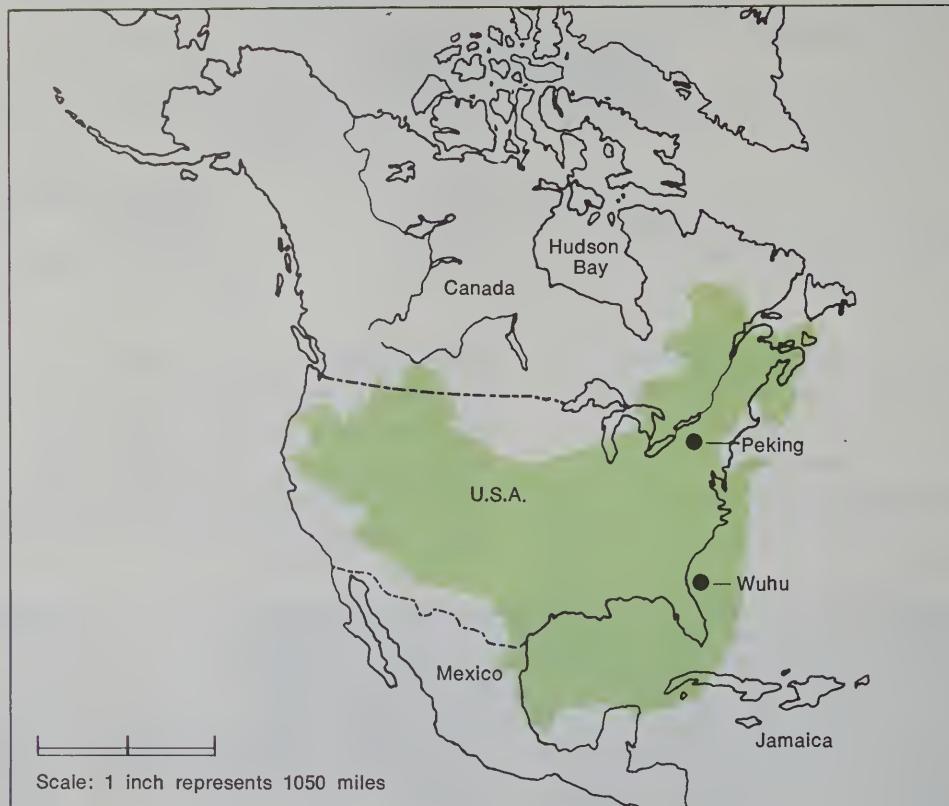
Television  
Clothes  
Friends

School & Teachers  
Holidays  
Noise & Playing

- V Write a letter to your parents suggesting changes at your home that would be good for everyone. Suggest a date in the future when these changes should be reviewed. Who should be involved at that time?



# COMPARE NORTH AMERICA AND CHINA



China begins  $20^{\circ}$  north of the equator. This map shows where China would fit if it were cut out and placed over top of North America.

What fraction of North America is covered by China? Would China, in area, be regarded as one of the world's large, medium or small countries?

Is any part of China similar in position to your home town? Put a dot on the map to mark it. Peking is the capital of China. Use an atlas to find out what major North American city is similar in position to Peking. Plot the location of Washington and Ottawa.

The town of Wuhu is the part of China we will concentrate on in this book. What part of North America is it closest to in position?

The western part of China is mostly mountainous.

The central part of China is mostly dry.

The eastern part of China has the most people.

Compare this to North America.

## 你知道嗎？

One degree of latitude is equal to approximately 70 miles. Use this information and the above map to calculate the distance from north to south in China. Check your answer by using the scale on the map. If you average 40 m.p.h. for an 8 hour driving day, how long would it take to make the trip from north to south China?

1.

Use the “location map” to describe the position of the village to be studied in China.

2.

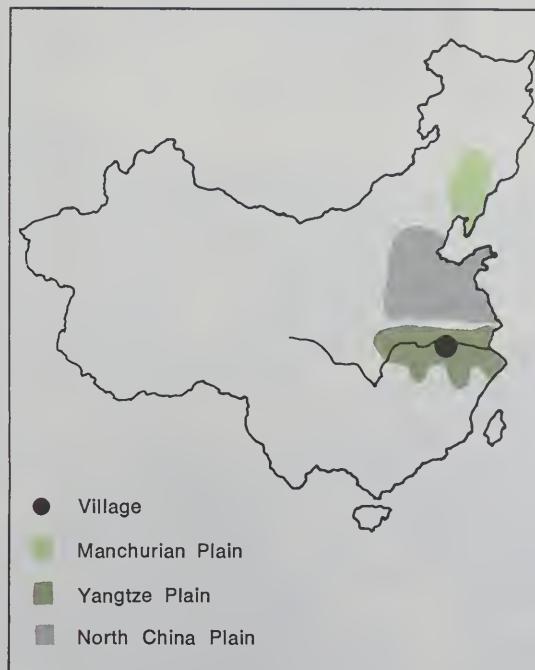
Locate the village and the Yangtze Plain on the “population density map.” What density of population exists in the area of the village?

3.

Use an atlas to compare the population density around the Chinese village with

- a) that in Western North America
- b) in your home area, province, or state

(Location Map)



4.

What might this comparison of population densities indicate about life in this Chinese village in the Yangtze Plain?

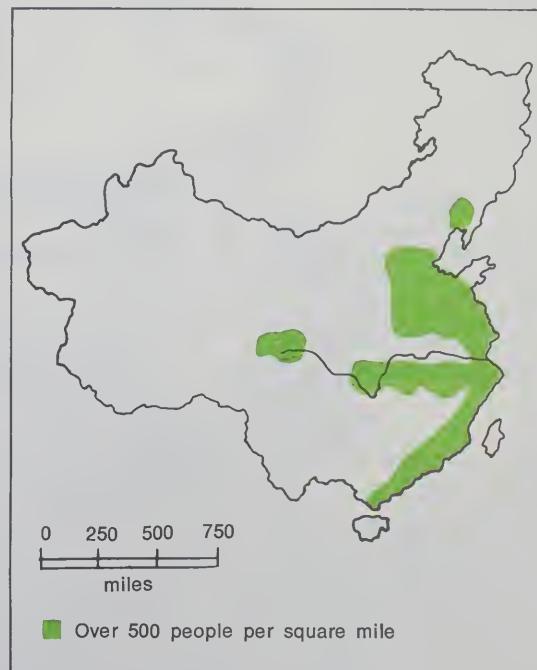
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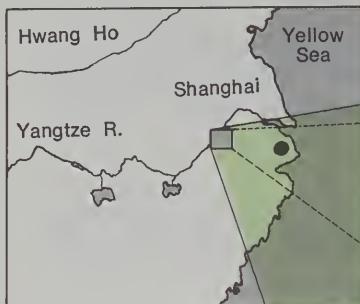
Discover what the blank areas on both maps are like. Write a note to record your findings.

### 你知道嗎？

The population of China is estimated to be increasing by over 12 million people per year! How many people would this be per month? Per day? Compare these figures with the size of a large city near your school.

(Population Density Map)



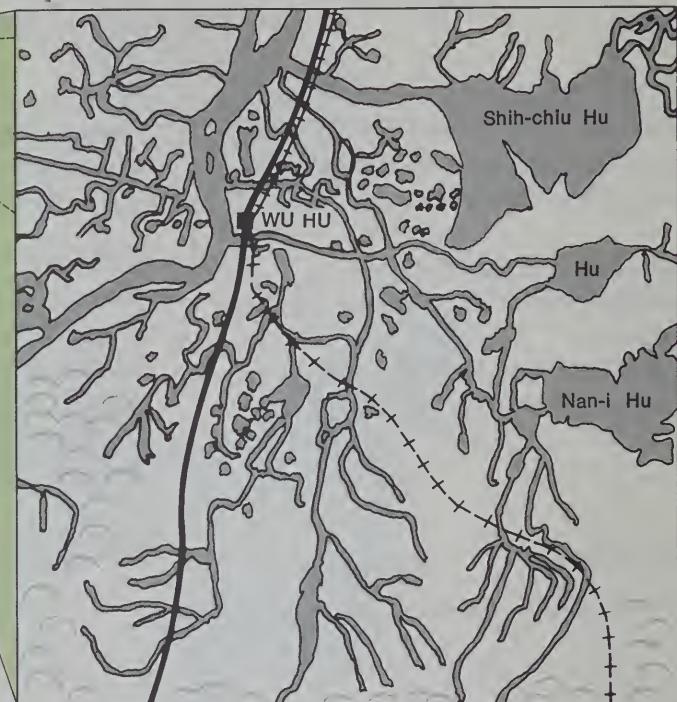


### Legend

- Low hills
- River
- Man-made waterways
- Pond
- Hu Lake
- Road
- ++++ Railway
- +++= Railway under construction

Scale

0 8 16 miles



What evidence is there on the map that suggests the climate around Wuhu is wet and the land is mostly flat? How would the water be stopped from flowing over all the land?

What evidence is there that the farmers make use of a lot of water? What would they use the water for?

What does the vast number of water storage ponds tell you about the pattern of rainfall here?

Why is the largest town on the map

located on the river?

How would products be transported a long distance in this area?

What large city can be reached down the river?

### 你知道嗎？

The translation of Yangtze is “long river.”

The Yangtze rivals the Mississippi and Rhine Rivers in the volume of goods transported upon it.



The countryside along the south side of the Yangtze valley. List all the

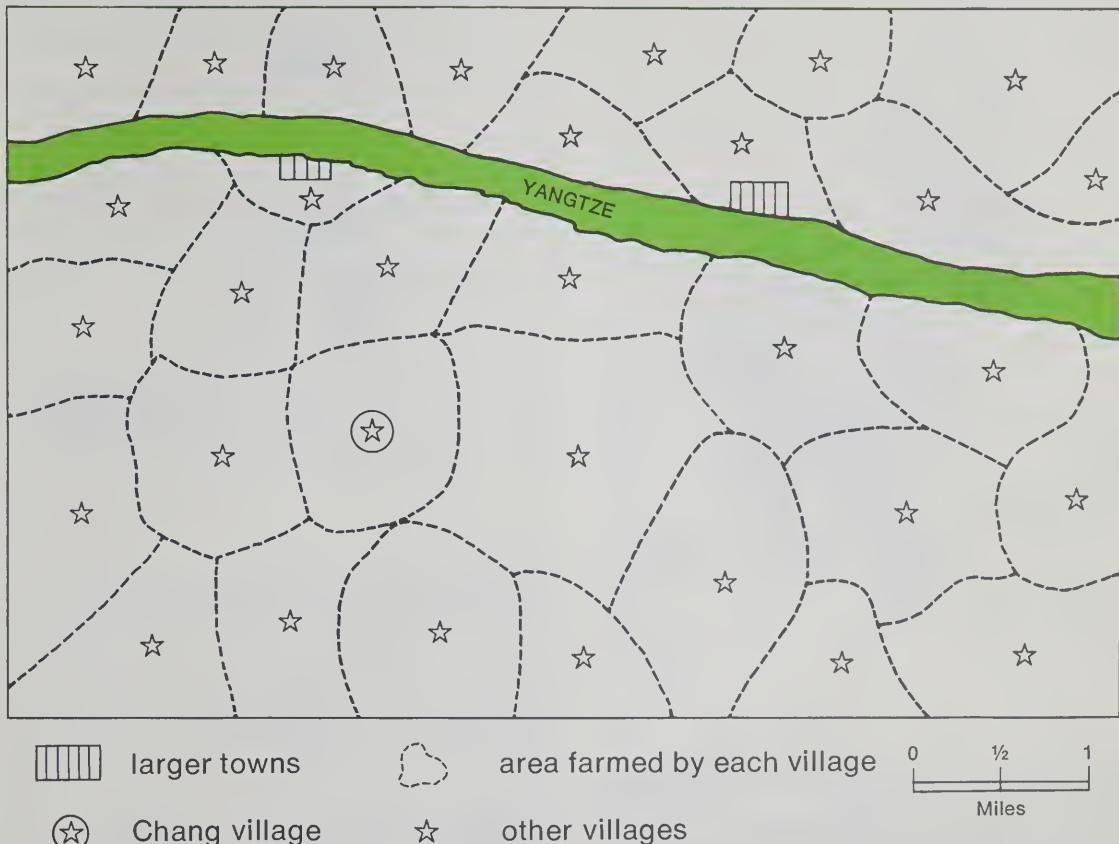
characteristics of the Yangtze Plain shown in this picture.

pond

pond

pond

# THE VILLAGE ON THE YANGTZE PLAIN



Did you know  
that 86% of the total  
population of China lives in  
countryside villages and towns?

1. The village to be studied is shown on the map and drawing on these two pages. Add to your description of its location by using the information on these pages.

2. The village contains 65 people. Estimate the area farmed by each village in square miles and in acres (640 acres per square mile). How many acres are there for each person in the

village? Discover the average size of farms in Canada and the United States and compare the figures.

3.

What advantages are there in having all the farm houses collected into one village?

4.

How does this village differ from farm villages in Canada and the U.S.? Why do such differences occur?

5.

There are no stores in this village. Give some reasons for this absence. What would you have to do without if there were no stores where you lived?



1



2

These are the activities going on in the village as we begin our visit.



3

1  
What are the farmer and his son doing in pictures 1 and 2?

2  
What season do you think this is? Describe the weather.

3  
Turn to the climograph on the opposite page and indicate the months during which such conditions would exist in China (Yangtze). What one month would you expect this to be? Explain.

4  
In all of the pictures it is possible to see the tools used in farming. Make a list of them. How would they compare with those used by a farmer in North America?

5  
Why are there such differences in the tools used by farmers in China and those in North America? Use the

pictures, maps and ideas you worked on in previous exercises to help you.

6

What crop is being prepared for and planted by the Chang family shown in these pictures? Give reasons for your answer.

7

Make a list of the conditions you think are necessary for growing this crop.

8

Explain what is happening in pictures 4 and 5 under the heading, "Transplanting." Why is this operation necessary despite all the work it requires?

9

The name "stoop labour" is often given to this step in cultivation. Explain why. Would you like to do such work? Give as many reasons as you can for your decision.

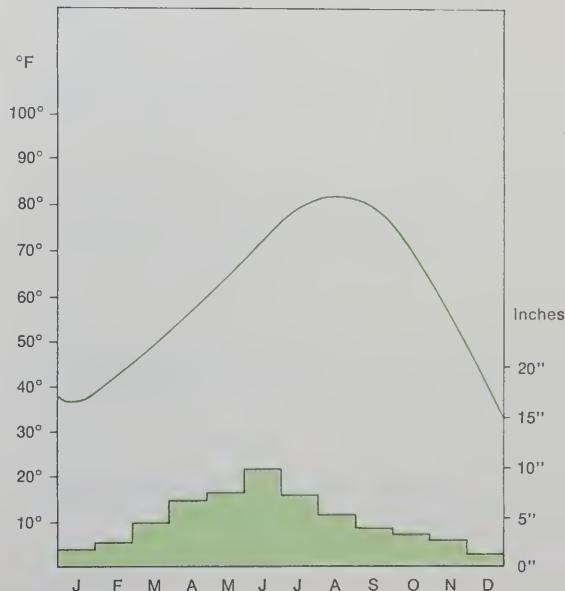


4



5

Climate Graph: Yangtze Valley



19

# THE CHANG FAMILY

After a long day's work, the Chang family returns to the village along the ridges which divide one farm field from another. It is sundown and most of the other villagers are returning from their daily toil as well. There is little talk as everyone is tired and hungry.

The ploughing of the fields and the transplanting of the rice crop have nearly been completed. These are the most back-breaking jobs for the family and they will be relieved when the work is over.

Mr. Chang is even quieter than usual. His face is particularly long tonight as he has to make a visit to the local landowner to ask for more time to pay the rent for his fields. Last year the summer monsoon brought heavy rains and the Yangtze River flooded several of his rice fields, ruining the crop. The past winter was also colder than usual and much of his barley crop was hurt by the frosts. As a result, the family was only able to produce enough food to avoid starvation. There was no surplus to pay the landowner his rent and, although he is quite rich, he becomes very upset when his peasants cannot pay their rent on time.

## 你知道嗎？

Peasants who rented land in China before 1949 often had to pay over half of their crop to the landowner.

1. Study the drawing of the Chang home. What materials have been used to build this home?

2. What materials were used in building your home?

3. Which house would a) take the longest

## Chang House



to build? Why? b) cost the most money? Why?

4.

Explain the reasons for the differences between your home and that of the Chang family.

5.

Below is a picture of Chang's kitchen. What would your family think of this kitchen? Explain your answer.

6.

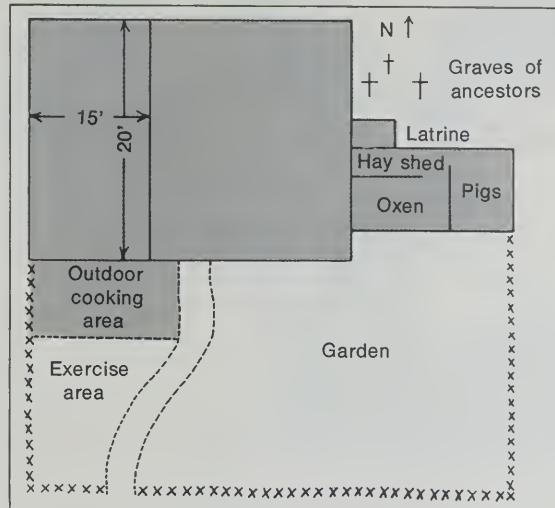
Why is this kitchen so different from your own?

## 不少事情要做

Using similar materials, try to build a model of this home in your own classroom, using the picture and map on the next page.



## THE CHANG'S HOME



1.

There are eight people in the Chang family: mother, father, two brothers, two sisters, grandmother and grandfather. How many people live in your home?

2.

How many people are there per room in

- a) the Chang home?
- b) your home?

3.

Discover the length and width of the whole home and draw a diagram of the house to record your results.

4.

Measure the length and width of

- a) your classroom.
- b) your bedroom.

Draw a simple map like the one of Chang's home to show these rooms and their dimensions.

Compare the Chang home's size with that of your classroom.

5.

Make a list of the problems your family would face if they had to move into the Chang home. Include some of the things you would have to do without.

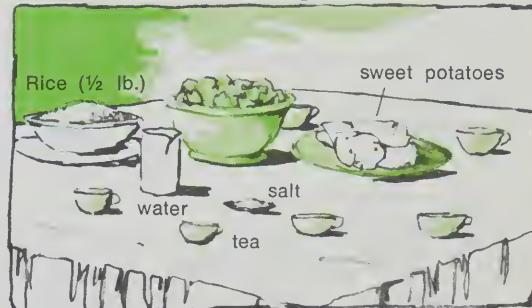
## Wit & Wisdom

"The man of wealth is rich in wordly goods and poor in his mind; the contented man is materially poor and rich in his mind."

— Ancient Chinese Proverb

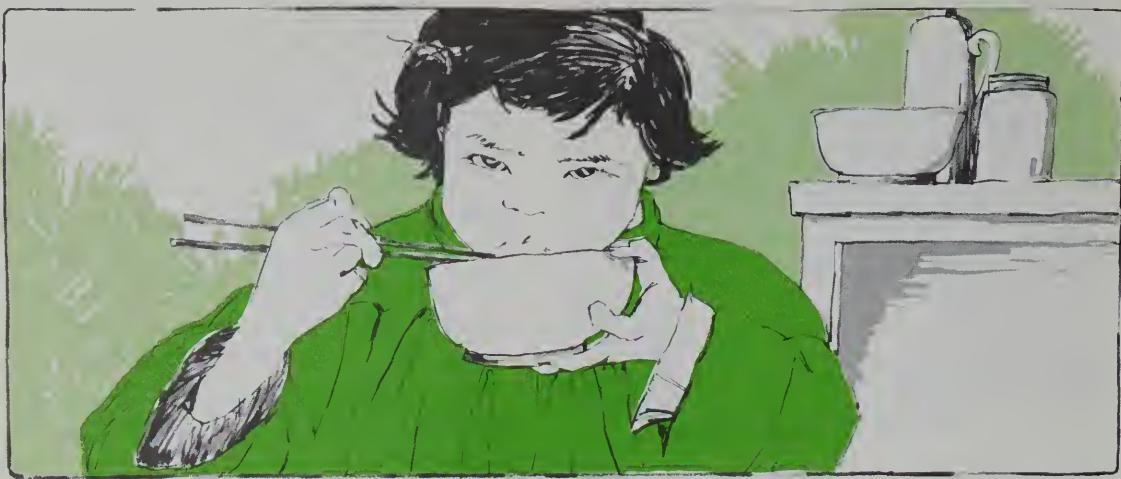
The family sat down to supper. They had to eat indoors as the rainy summer monsoon season had begun. The wooden table and rough wooden chairs had been moved indoors along with the kitchenware, and the small oil stove had been set up to cook the rice.

The family of eight sat down together to share the following meal:



The grandparents were the first to begin to eat. No one ever began before them. After they made their choice, the parents, then the children took their share of the food. Often the grandparents would pass a small portion of their food to the grandchildren if they were still hungry after their supper. They probably remembered the many times that famines had left them hungry when they were young.

Once the supper was over, the two girls helped their mother clean up the dishes and put them away in the wooden cabinet. The two boys carried the table and chairs outdoors to make room for the sleeping blankets which were laid directly on the dirt floor of the house.



### Chang's Daughter

Chang left for the landlord's home after supper. When he reached the gate to the large house, he was admitted by one of the servants and led in to see the landowner himself. He explained the reasons for his failure to pay the rent. He was severely scolded by the landowner who felt Chang had insulted the local Buddha god in some way and been punished for his misdeed by the vengeful god. Chang was, however, given more time to pay his rent — with 20% interest! The landowner felt he was being fair since he would now have to wait to buy a new couch for his living room. Chang returned home not knowing whether to feel happy or not.

### 不少事情要做

1. When you go home tonight, make a list of the types and amounts of food that your family had for supper during the past few days.
2. What are some of the differences between your diet and that of the

Chang family? Why do these differences occur?

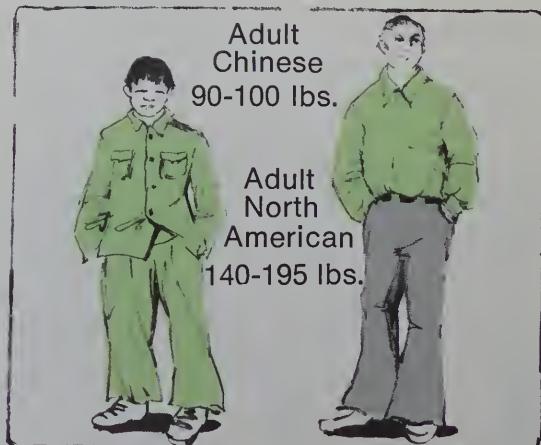
3.

Find out what a balanced diet should contain. Which of the two diets is more balanced? Give your reasons.

#### *Wit & Wisdom:*

“A Gentleman blames himself, while a common man blames others.” — *Confucius*

How does this saying of Confucius apply to the meeting between the landlord and Chang? Who would Confucius regard as the gentleman?



## The Landowner's House

1.

The landowner's house is pictured below. Study it carefully and list differences between it and the Chang home. Why do these differences occur?

2.

Why would Chang feel nervous about entering the home of the landowner?

3.

If you were Chang, how would you feel about the landowner himself? Give reasons for your answer.



# WHY THE CHANG FAMILY GROWS RICE

## Rice is an Important Food Crop

According to this “pie graph,” what is the staple grain food of half the world’s population? The Chang family belong to this half of the world’s population.

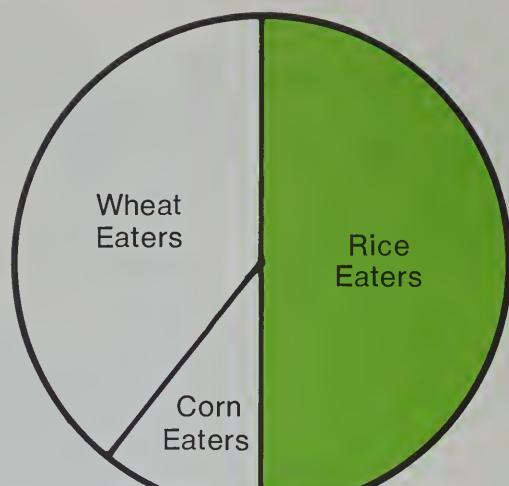
Into which part of the graph does your family fit?

If you lived in parts of central or south America and Africa your staple food would be corn.

### Diet Comparisons

U.S.-CANADA
Other foods 14.4%
Fruit and vegetables 17.3%
Corn .5%
Wheat 9.6%
Potatoes 8.7%
Rice .3%
Meat and fish 12.3%
Milk and cheese 29.8%
Sugar 7.1%

INDIA-CHINA JAPAN
Other foods 22%
Fruit and vegetables 17.7%
Rice 26.4%
Wheat 7.2%
Potatoes 9.2%
Corn .9%
Meat and fish 4.2%
Milk and cheese 8.5%
Sugar 3.9%



*World population*

How does your diet differ from that of the Chang family?

Why might the Chang family lack protein?

What percentage of your diet consists of meat and dairy products? Calculate the same for the Chang family.

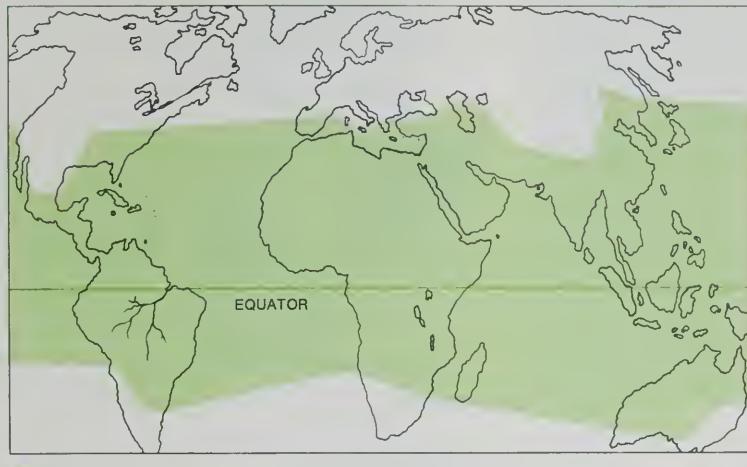
The United States produces half of the world’s corn. How important is corn in our diet? What happens to all the corn we produce?

What is the most important single food item in our diet; in the Chinese diet?

### 你知道嗎？

The average person in North America eats about 7 pounds of rice each year, usually as a dessert or mixed with other food. Each Chinese eats 180 pounds of rice each year. How many ounces of rice does each person eat per day? Many Chinese eat rice 3 times a day just as you might eat wheat products 3 times a day. Suggest what wheat products you might eat for each meal.

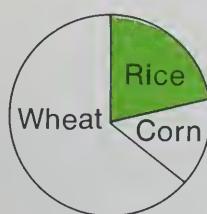
# RICe IS GROWN ONLY IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE WORLD



## Population (1969)

### World's Largest Countries

Country	Population in millions	Density per sq. mi.
China	850	230
India	525	425
USSR	235	27
USA	201	56
Indonesia	112	150
Pakistan	110	300
Japan	100	703



### Area of world's cultivated land for grain crops

### Total World Production

Rice	231,000,000 Tons
Wheat	250, 000,000 Tons

The map shows those parts of the world where rice will grow. What does the location of this rice belt suggest about the climate conditions

### Total Production

PERCENTAGE	1958-60 av.
China	36
India	21
Japan	7
Pakistan	6
Indonesia	5
Thailand	3
Burma	3
Brazil	2
Viet-Nam, South	2
Viet-Nam, North	2
Philippines	2
Others	11
	100%

necessary for rice cultivation?

Why would North Africa, Arabia, and Central Australia not be good places to cultivate rice?

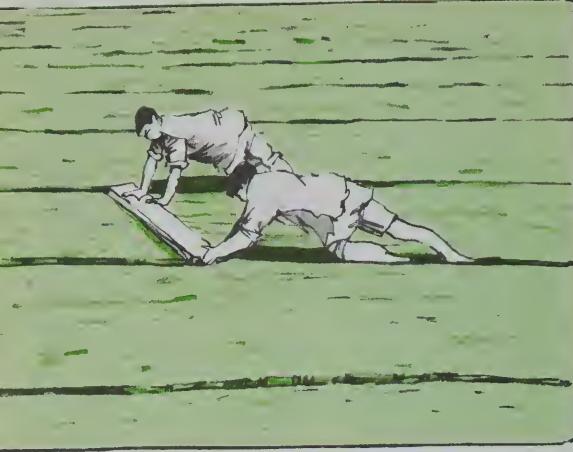
Use an atlas to locate the following major river basins: Mississippi, Ganges, Irrawaddy, Mekong, and Yangtze. What connection is there between these great river flood plains and rice cultivation?

What 5 countries combined make up 72% of the world's rice production? According to the world population figures, what else do these 5 countries have in common?

Study the pie graph showing the portion of the world's cultivated land devoted to the three major grain crops. Remember that half of the world's population are rice eaters. How does this graph help explain why the 5 countries above depend on rice as their grain crop?

Rice has an advantage of production over wheat because wheat grows in temperate areas of the world that have cold winters. Can you explain this advantage?

# HOW RICE IS GROWN



## *The Seed Beds*

In a small sheltered area close to a reliable source of water, seed beds are prepared. A clay-banked bed is filled with a watery mixture of soil and fertilizer.

What are these boys doing to the seed bed with this plank? Why is this job left to the younger generation?

This is done during the month of April, while winter crops are being readied for harvests.

Seed is carefully weighed out in a basket and then scattered as evenly as possible over the carefully prepared seed beds. This job is entrusted only to the most experienced hands.

Why would the older generation carry out this job?

The beds are then carefully covered with ashes. When the rice shoots sprout, the beds are scrupulously cleared of any weeds.

What reasons can you give for starting rice in seed beds rather than in the fields?



## *Sowing Rice*

The rice plant belongs to a family of marsh grasses.

Each rice field or paddy is surrounded by a clay dike 2 feet high. The paddy is then flooded under 4 to 6 inches of water and the soil is thoroughly stirred to make a soupy muck, then the rice seedlings are transplanted from the seed beds to the paddy in clumps 6 inches apart.

Give reasons why this might be very unpleasant work.

Make a list of all the things you need and do to plant rice.

## *Cultivating and Transplanting*



# WATER BUFFALO

Although native to India, the water buffalo can be found in most tropical and subtropical areas of Asia and Africa. While it is for the most part domesticated, wild herds can be found roaming swampy regions.

A water buffalo stands about five feet tall and weighs up to a ton. He has a pair of formidable, recurved horns that may spread up to six feet. He has a grey-black hide covered with very short, sparse hair. His hoofs are large and spread out when he walks. He likes to spend much of his time submerged in water, frequently with only his nostrils protruding, or wallowing in mud, which he likes to have caked on his hide.

There are several good reasons for this behaviour. Can you suggest what they are?

Wild buffalo are considered the most dangerous of all big game and have been known to charge an elephant or a tiger. Yet a domesticated water buffalo can be a strong and reliable

work animal. A small native boy whom the buffalo knows well can easily guide him. Yet, unpredictably, the water buffalo may attack and kill a stranger who simply tries to take his picture.

The water buffalo cow produces a rich milk, high in butter fat content, but only in small quantities. Buffalo manure is used to fertilize the paddy fields. The water buffalo was used as a draft animal in Egypt as long ago as 3000 B.C. Even today the Egyptians use the water buffalo to turn their waterwheels to irrigate their desert fields.

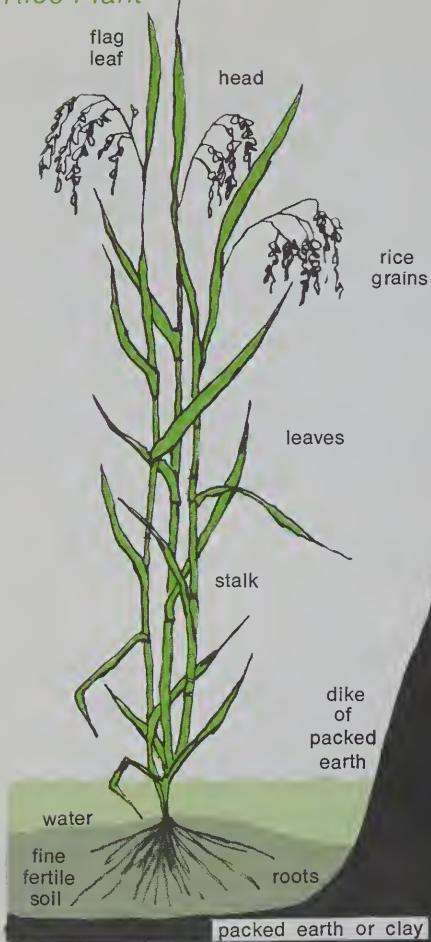
Suggest why the water buffalo is well suited to work in the rice paddies. What reasons would you have for not replacing the water buffalo with a tractor?

## 你知道嗎？

Use of the water buffalo, like the origin of rice, can be traced back to India in 3000 B.C.



## Rice Plant



During most of its growing period, rice must be kept covered by four inches of water.

Where does this water come from? How is it raised over the dike to the paddy?

What prevents the water from seeping away from the paddy through the ground or dike? The water level must be continuously maintained. In what other ways can water be lost from the paddy?

Study the picture on the right. Describe how rice is harvested. What has been done to the paddy before the harvest has begun?

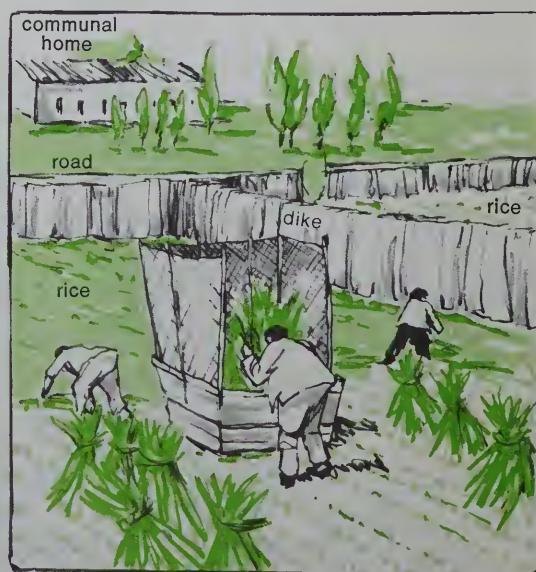


The rice is ready for harvesting when the grain can be easily shaken from the plant.

What is the large basket-like container used for in the harvest field?

## 不少事情要做

Try to construct a rice paddy in a large dish. Can you make it so that it will hold water? How often must you fill it? How much water would it take to cover a paddy 50' x 50' x 4"? How long would it take to cover it with 4" of water if you could pump 50 cu. ft. per hour?



Study the picture and explain the following. What has been spread out on the courtyard ground? Why? What is the man in the foreground doing? Where has the boy on the left come from? What is he carrying? What is the man in the background doing? What is being collected in the baskets? What is being blown out the right side of the hand-operated winnowing machine?

When the rice grain has been dried, the outer hull or shell can be easily removed by gently rubbing the grain. The kernel is wrapped in a brownish skin called the bran. This contains most of the grain's vitamins and minerals.

The kernel is white and starchy. When boiled it is good to eat.

*Rice Brigade in drying yard*



*Rice Grain*

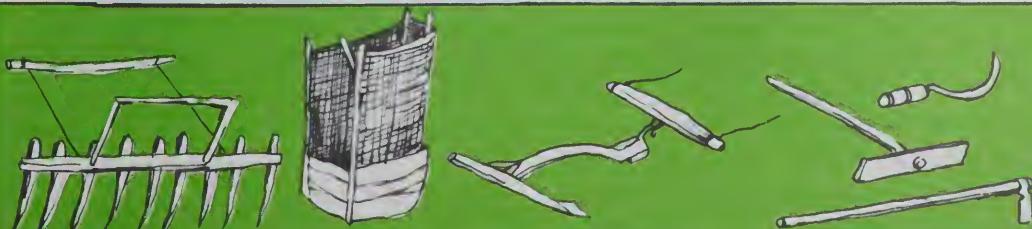


### 你知道嗎？

Brown rice spoils easily. It turns rancid when stored. As a result, most rice is soaked in boiling water then dried. This yellow rice stores better and retains its vitamin and mineral value. The rice which we eat is polished so that the bran is removed, and therefore it is white rice. Which is better in food value, brown or white rice?

Explain what each of these tools is used for. What do they suggest about the way farm work is done in most of China? List the steps involved in growing rice.

Now that you know how rice is grown, can you explain why the Chang family have many fish and ducks on their farm?

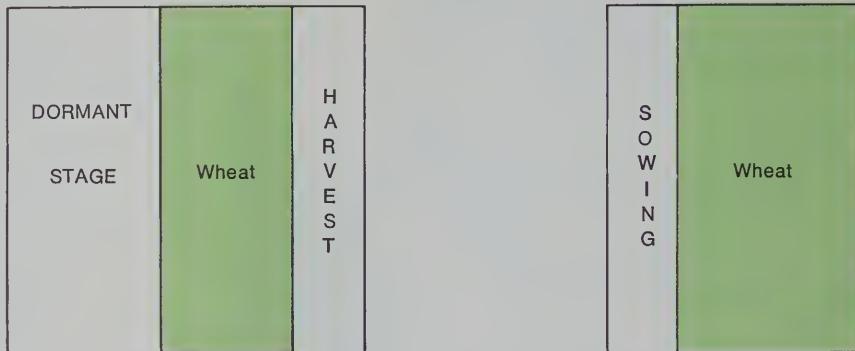


These are examples of 3 fields on 3 different farms. The diagrams show the comparative sizes of the fields and the annual use of the fields. Yields are about the same on all fields. What

advantage do fields B and C have over field A? Rice requires about 180 days to mature. How does the seed bed make it possible to get 2 crops from the same field in the same year?

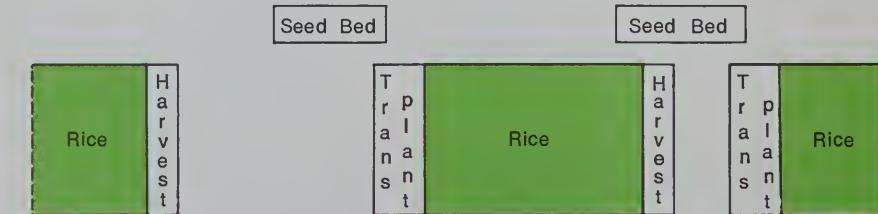
### Field A

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



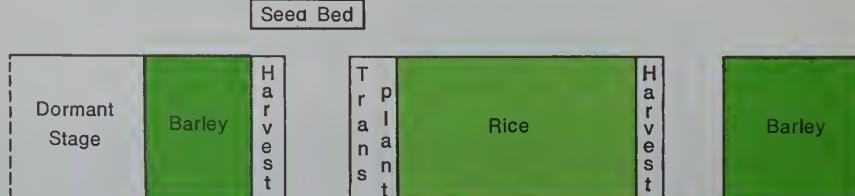
### Field B

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



### Field C

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
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## Location 1

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
RAIN FALL													10"
RIVER	Low level						High Level perhaps floods				Low level		
TEMP	56°	55°	62°	70°	80°	83°	85°	84°	80°	75°	70°	60°	8

## Location 2

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
RAIN FALL													10"
RIVER	FROZEN		Low level				High Level flood			Low level			
TEMP	26°	27°	35°	49°	64°	72°	79°	77°	70°	60°	48°	31°	8

## Location 3

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
RAIN FALL													10"
RIVER	Low level				High Level perhaps floods				Low level				8
TEMP	41°	43°	50°	60°	70°	80°	84°	85°	75°	65°	55°	44°	6

Study the temperatures for each of the locations above, and identify them as belonging to one of the following:  
Hwang Ho Plain, Yangtze Plain, and South Coast of China.

### 你知道嗎？

Wheat and barley are cool temperate region crops. Both can survive short cool winter conditions by lying dormant. However, heavy rainfall and

high temperatures are deadly to the wheat plant. Barley is more tolerant to wet conditions.

Match up the location data with the field samples on the previous page. Explain your choices. Which field sample represents the Chang family? Explain why wheat is not planted in field A in May. According to the chart, how many months does it take to grow wheat? To grow barley? Why is barley grown instead of wheat on farm C?



In what ways are the weather conditions and fields different in this picture than in the picture of Mr. Chang ploughing on page 18 (photo #1). By referring to the field samples on the previous page, suggest at what time of year this picture takes place and for what crop Mr. Chang is preparing the field.

The Chinese have been growing two crops a year on their land for centuries. What effect would this have on the fertility of the soil? These pictures suggest how the Chinese fertilize their fields.

The **kangs** or containers in the field above are found in all Chinese fields for storing and maturing night soil (human manure). This is the most important source of fertilizer in China. Can you account for this? Do you think this is a very healthy practice? What is done with human waste in your town or city? Is it better to put it on the farm fields where food is grown, as the Chinese do, or pour it into the water that is used for drinking as we do?

There is no waste in China. There is no garbage on the Chang Farm. Nothing is thrown away. Make a list of all the materials that are wasted in your home. Suggest how these materials could be reused or salvaged.



## CHINA'S CHANGING AGRICULTURAL SCENE



#1



#2



#3

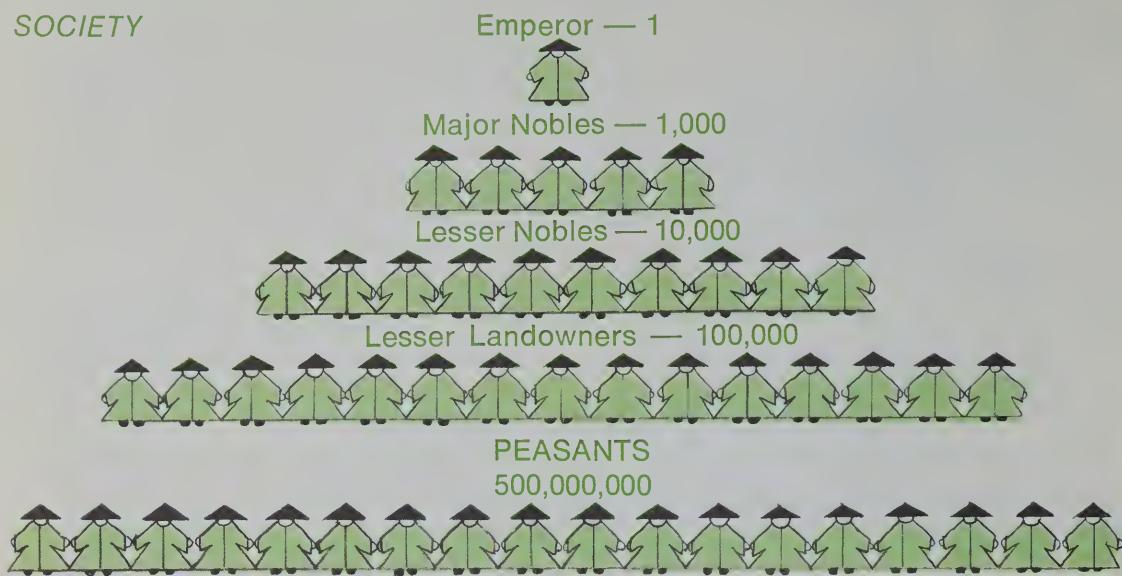
Rice has been grown by the same methods for centuries in China. Each of these pictures shows how recent changes have made life and work better for the Chang family. These changes were brought about by a revolution which you will read about on the next page. What task has been made easier as indicated in picture 1? In what ways has it been made easier? What improvement is shown in picture 2? Why is this only possible for a group of farmers? Would each farmer have a tractor? What animal will be replaced by machinery? Why? What changes will be brought about by bringing electricity to the rural areas? In what ways are pictures 3 and 4 related? What pumping method has been replaced in picture 4? In what ways is this an improvement? Picture 3 shows how young people in China get involved in creating a better life. What could you do in your community to improve the quality of living?



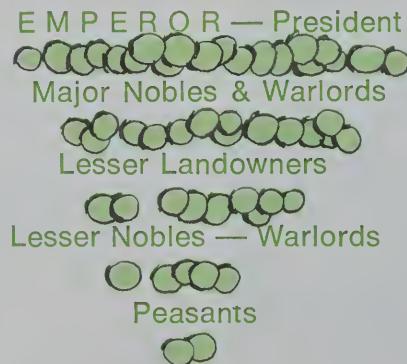
#4

# THE POPULATION AND WEALTH OF CHINA IN 1949

## SOCIETY



## WEALTH



## 不少事情要做

1

Study the two major diagrams above and make a list of the ideas about China in 1949 that you feel each diagram represents.

2

In the diagrams, where would you place

- the Chang family and
- the local landowner?

Give your reasons.

3

From your earlier work and from these diagrams, write a note on the life of a peasant in the society of China.

4

Would you like to be a Chinese peasant? Give your reasons.

1 Investigate some of the major Emperors of China by their dynasties.

2 Make a study of some of the art work of Chinese craftsmen in these areas.



## REVOLUTION IN CHINA—1949

If you were living in China from 1945 to 1949 you would probably have heard some or all of the above promises and statements being made by the Chinese Communist Party member in your village. In WuHu, there was one active member of the Communist Party who talked frequently to families like the Changs.

1

Take time to look up the meaning of any word you do not know which appears in the above drawing.

2

Using these promises and the information on the opposite page, discuss which group(s) of people in Chinese society

- would be very anti-communist.
- would at least listen with some

"Down with the landlords!"

"Down with the local despots!"

"Down with imperialism!"

"Divide the land equally!"

"Free the women! Abolish taxes!"

"Down with the warlords!"

"Peace for the peasants!"

"The landlords are eating up the people's work."

They eat and the people work."

"Poor people's children shall go to school and the landlords will disappear."

interest to their local Communist Party member.

Explain each of your decisions. Why would this Communist Party programme be a wise one for the people to follow?

3

How do you think Chang senior would react to the promises of the Party member. (See pages 7 and 9.) Explain your answer.

4

What changes would you probably have to make in the opposite diagrams if the communists carried out their promises? Give your reasons.

5

Why would this series of changes be called a "revolution"?

6

Was this revolution inevitable?

# REVOLUTION IN CHINA—1949

1910 - - - 1920 - - - 1930 - - - 1940 - - - 1949 - - -

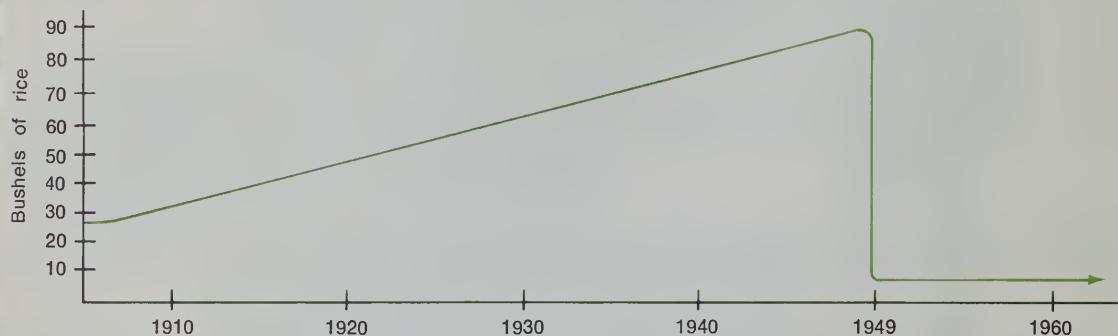
Wars against  
Imperialists

War against  
Japan

Civil War  
(Warlords  
against  
Communists)

No Wars

Taxes in WuHu



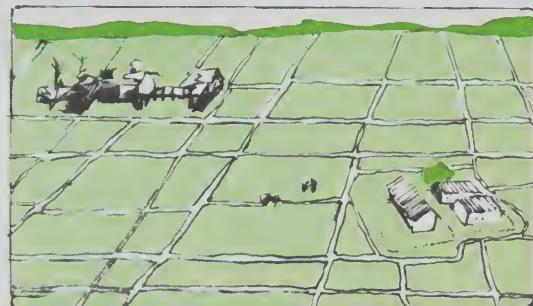
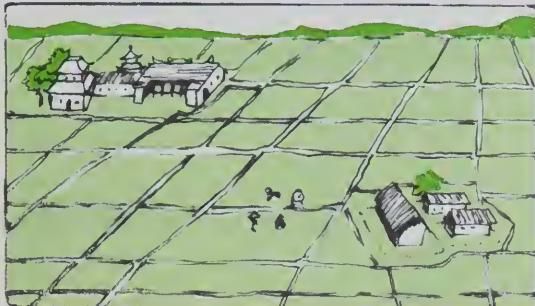
1 The above diagram illustrates other reasons for the growing appeal of the Communists in the years from 1940 to 1949. What are these reasons?

2 Who won the Civil War in 1949?  
3 Why did they win?



1 What do you think is happening in the above drawing (in 1950)?

2 Estimate how many of their promises the Communists fulfilled after 1949, using information on this page.



The Chang family was very pleased after the Communist takeover in China in 1949. Many of their problems had been eliminated by good weather for crops and the changes brought about by the Communists.

The Party member in WuHu spent even more time talking to all of the peasants about the words of chairman Mao Tse-Tung, the new Chinese leader. Soon after the beginning of 1950 the efforts of the Party worker were being aided by loudspeakers in every village reciting the works of Mao and telling

the peasants to work hard for the benefits of China.

The series of pictures and drawings above shows some of the changes in the countryside of China made from 1949 to 1951.

1

What are the changes that can be observed in these pictures?

2

Why have they occurred?

3

Who seemed to benefit most from these changes? Explain.



By 1951 the Chang family had become quite familiar with the works and ideas of Chairman Mao. They had heard them read daily at the lunch hours in the rice paddies and in the village after the return from the fields. For a while, everything seemed to be going fine. But as Chang looked more carefully he saw a few sayings of Mao which worried him. He hoped that the party was content to leave things as they were now: no taxes, no landlords, and ownership of the land and tools by the common peasants.

The Party worker was also beginning to talk about new changes which should be made to further the revolution. One of these ideas was to have the peasants in the village work in what were called "Mutual Aid Teams," where all the farmers would share their labour, tools and animals for the good of all the village rather than keep to their own fields. It was also necessary, for this idea to work, to put smaller fields together to make larger ones.

Mao:

- The State is China and everyone should work for the State.
- The land should not be owned by the peasants but should belong to the State.
- All factories in the country should belong to the State.
- The strength of China is people, and the people should all work together to increase their strength.
- From each according to his ability, to each according to his work.
- He who works more shall receive more and he who does not work shall not eat.

1

Read Mao's sayings and the account of the Chang family on the opposite page. Which of Mao's sayings would you feel worried Chang? Explain.

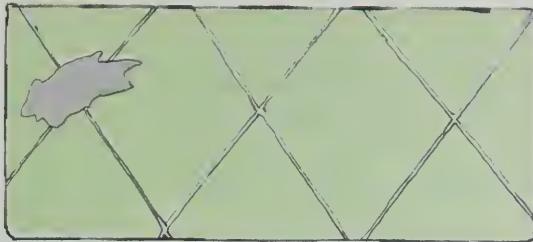
2

Why might these things have been overlooked before 1951 by the peasants?

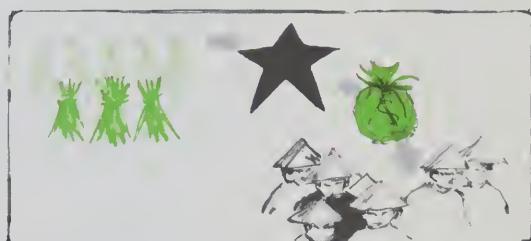
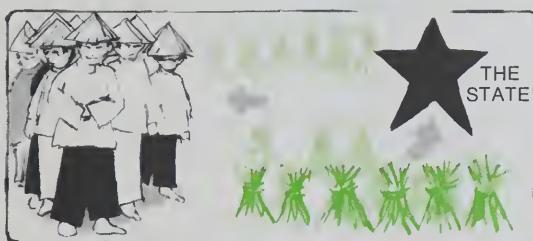
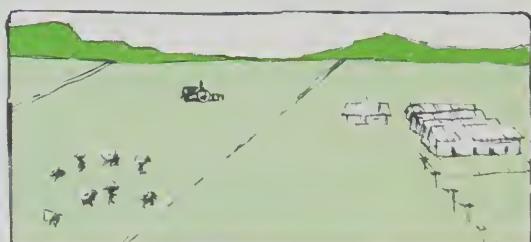
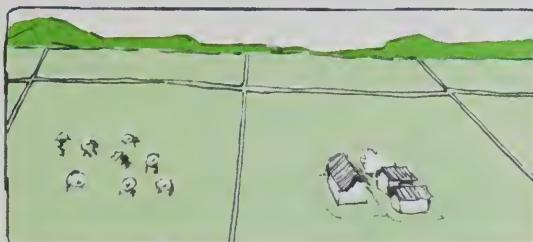
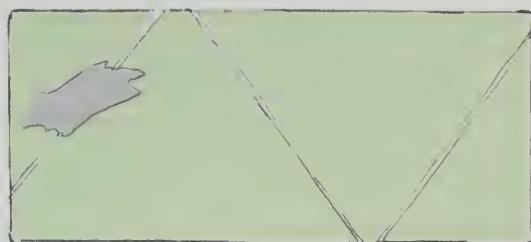
3

What advantages do you feel the "Mutual Aid Teams" would have  
a) for the peasants?  
b) for the Communist Party?

1951



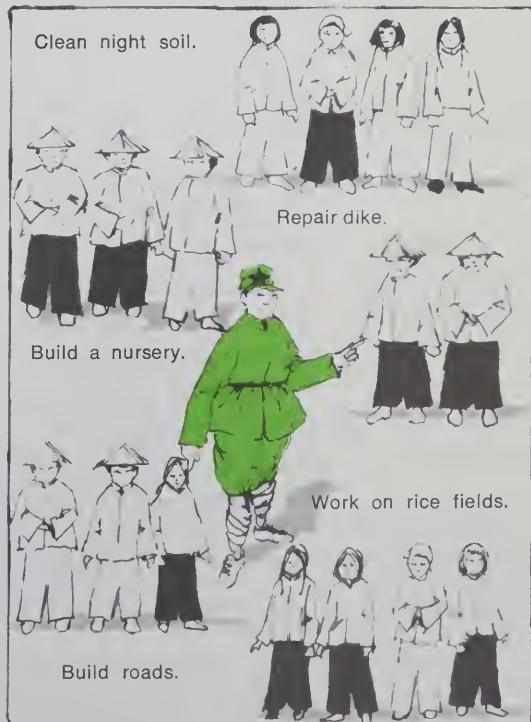
1956



1.  
What changes do you see between the 1951 maps and diagrams above, and those for 1949 on page 37?

2.  
Study the 1956 maps carefully. What further changes do you see in store for the Chang family and other peasants in China from 1951?

3.  
How do you think the Changs will react to these changes? Explain.

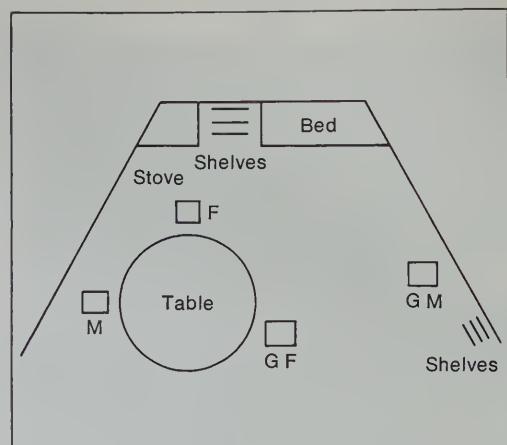


## A LEAP FORWARD!

This is a play about the Chang family. It takes place on the day they move from their old ancestral home to their new quarters on the commune.

The characters:

Father, Mother,  
Grandfather,  
Grandmother, First  
Son, Second Son,  
Daughter, First Party  
Worker, Second  
Party Worker.



Scene:

*Mother:* What's the matter with Grandmother? She hasn't spoken a word all day.

*Grandfather:* Shh!! Shh!! She isn't happy. She says that she will not move.

*Father:* But she has to move. The party man was here this morning and said that we had to be ready by midday.

*Mother:* It's all right to say that she has to be ready by noon, but she is an old and honourable person and doesn't wish to be told what to do.

*Grandmother:* (Unexpectedly) You are right, daughter, I do not like being told what to do, especially in this manner. I don't like young people in strange uniforms coming into my home and giving orders. I have always had respect from my family as my parents did before me.

*Father:* Yes, Mother, we understand. We know that for many years you have been held in high regard in this family and you were always consulted if we wished to make changes. And now, suddenly, things have changed.

*Grandfather:* Sooner or later, all things must change.

*Grandmother:* Change is not always good. For forty years we discussed ideas and made change very slowly. Everyone could understand the reasons for change. But today, everything moves so quickly and without thought.

*Mother:* Now, now, Mother, please come and have a cup of tea and see if we can't make this moving day a little easier for us all.

*Grandmother:* I don't want any tea, I just want to be left alone.

*Grandfather:* I told you not to disturb her, she will never change.

*Mother:* But you've changed. How is it that you've changed and she hasn't?

*Grandfather:* We've lived through so much turmoil. My brother was shot down by the Japanese and your sister murdered before my eyes. When I was a young man, I fought for Dr. Sun. I was wounded;

my father died. In 1920 my fields were overrun by warlords and our home was burned. Several times the Nationalists and Communists have fought around our home, stealing and plundering. I just want peace. I think peace will come. Chairman Mao is very strong, and I am afraid . . . (He is interrupted by voices.)

Enter First Son, Second Son, Daughter.

*First Son :*

Mother, I'm hungry.

*2nd Son & Daughter:*

Yes, Mother, please, so am I, . . .

*Mother:*

Please do not raise your voices. Your Grandparents don't like noise.

*Daughter:*

We're sorry, Mother, but we would like some rice and yams.

*2nd Son:*

Yes, some rice please, and some yams now that you are finished eating.

*1st Son:*

Could we have some tea as well?

*Mother:*

Just take your places at the table and I'll take care of you. There is rice, but nothing else.

*Father:*

You are good children. You have worked hard in our family plot and you, To, have done long hours in the paddy fields.

*First Son:*

Thank you, Father. We know it is our duty to work for our family and Chairman Mao.

*Second Son:*

I can hardly eat, I'm so excited about moving.

*Daughter:*

I am, too. I am excited about having a floor in our new home. A cement floor is easy to keep clean.

*First Son:*

Yes, and much cleaner to sit on, too.

*Grandmother:*

There have been happy times on these dirt floors, when food was scarce and spirits high. Remember the Lunar celebration, when your father caught a large carp? We had a happy feast and everyone came and paid their respects to me.

*Second Son:*

Oh, Grandma, how can you want us to go back to those days?

*Grandfather:*

You must never speak to your Grandmother like that. Remember she is old and wise.

*Second Son:*

I'm sorry; I didn't mean to be rude to Grandmother.

*Mother:*

Here is your rice and tea, children.

*Father:*

It will soon be noon — time for the party member . . . and time to move.

*Mother:*

We will be ready. I have packed everything.

*Father:*

It is good that we have the water buffalo to pack our belongings on.

*Mother:*

With our few things, only one load will be required.

*Grandmother:*

I don't want to go, I repeat, I don't want to go.

*Grandfather:* Please, please, don't be so hard on yourself. You'll have to give in finally.

*Father:* I understand how she feels. I have liked it here since the landlords have been taken away. Life has been more enjoyable. We've had more rice and vegetables than ever before.

*First Son:* Surely, Father, you'll be happy to move to the commune and go to meetings after work and learn about Chairman Mao.

*Grandmother:* I don't want to learn about Chairman Mao or anyone else.

*Grandfather:* Hush, wife, you know you mustn't speak against Chairman Mao. It is not right.

*First Son:* But I have been told that this is the greatest opportunity ever offered to the people of China. A chance to have food at all times, and clothes, maybe even shoes.

*Daughter:* For the first time in our lives, we will have a tap inside, and a tub to wash in.

*Second Son:* Imagine a home with a new roof that doesn't leak!

*Daughter:* And doing the dishes inside.

*Grandmother:* Changes, changes, changes! Where will it end? (She cries softly.)

*Father:* The time has come to go — I see two party men approaching.

*Grandmother:* Oh, I wish I didn't have to go.

*Mother:* Second Son and Daughter, will you catch the ducks and get them ready to go.

*Daughter:* Yes, Mother.

*Second Son:* What about our fish in the rice field?

*Father:* We will have to leave the fish. They will become the property of the commune. We will have to share them.

*Second Son:* But, Father, think how carefully we have raised them — it isn't fair.

*Grandfather:* Hush, my boy, things are changing. I will get the vegetables from our small plot.

*Father:* That is a good idea.

(Exit Grandfather)

*First Son:* I will bring the water buffalo to the door.

*Mother:* Good. He knows you best and will be quiet. I don't trust him.

(Exit First Son)

*Mother:* Come, Grandmother, let me help you.

*Grandmother:* I am so sad. My place of honour has been lost. My father's picture has been replaced by one of Chairman Mao. We do not worship as closely together as we did when Father's picture hung above the stove.

*Mother:* We still can and we still do honour you and Grandfather, but perhaps the move is not so bad. There will be a school for the children. And I will be able to get out of the house for a while

*Grandmother:* each day. I may be assigned to help in the nursery school. When I was young, I had nine children to care for and never left home.

*Mother:* Yes, but we don't have such big families anymore, and I like it this way. I like many of the changes that Chairman Mao has brought to us.

*Grandmother:* There are lots of things I don't like.

*Mother:* Let us go outside and join the others; it is time to go.

*Grandmother:* I'm not going outside, I'm not going anywhere.  
(Mother goes to door and beckons everyone in.)

*Father:* Shall we have a drink of tea before we leave?

*1st Party Man:* That is an excellent idea. We have lots of time.

*2nd Party Man:* We are pleased to see that you are anxious to go to the commune. What a wonderful opportunity.  
What a wonderful opportunity.

*1st Party Man:* It is indeed. Everyone in your village has now moved into their new quarters at the commune.

*2nd Party Man:* They are already enjoying the facilities. They even had a party rally to express their happiness.

*1st Party Man:* Why have you been so long getting ready? We thought that . . .  
When we finish our tea, we should begin to move.  
(Slowly they take out few remaining items.)

*2nd Son:* We have the ducks, Mother.

*Grandfather:* And the vegetables.

*Mother:* Be careful with the rice and (softly) the pictures of our ancestors.

*First Son:* I will take care of the pig.

*Grandfather:* I have nothing but my pipe — can I help?

*2nd Party Man:* Why don't you carry the picture of Chairman Mao, and this book of poetry by Mao. Remember Mao said, "People without culture are dull-witted people."

*Grandmother:* I am not dull-witted, and I have never read Mao's poetry. I learned the wisdom of Confucius and studied the ways of my Ancestors. I don't want to go to the commune and go to the party meetings.

*1st Party Man:* Remember the saying of Chairman Mao, "The weeds must be rooted out from the flowers."

*2nd Party Man:* "Chairman Mao is the rising sun."

*1st Party Man:* "We are the sun roses that turn towards the sun."

*2nd Party Man:* You have a lot to say, old Grandmother. But you must remember, you should be conscientious about self-criticism, too, according to Chairman Mao.

*Grandmother (angrily):* I don't want schools and running water, cement floors, a village factory, and a steelworks in my backyard. I don't want electric lights, and most of all I don't want a radio blaring about Chairman Mao.

*2nd Party Man:* There will be none of this. You will go. You will be silent.

*Grandfather:* Grandmother, the time has come when you must be quiet.

(Aside to her) Remember, there were others who defied the Party. There is a limit to their patience. You should be very careful.

(She weeps and submits.)

They exit and load their few belongings.

Voices of children are overheard.)

*First Son:*

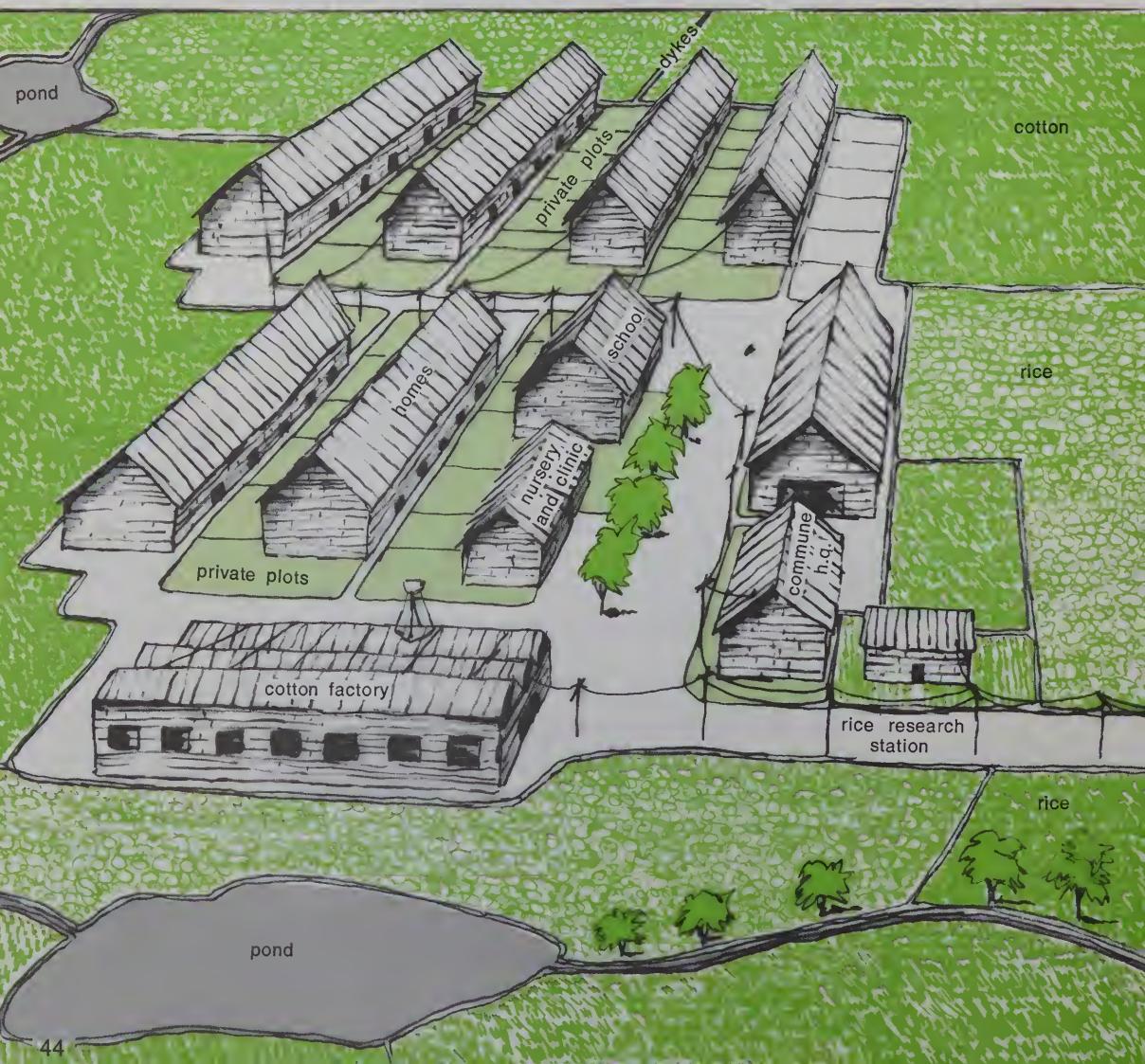
Imagine: a cement floor — a tap, wow!

*Daughter:*

This will be great! I'll be able to go to school with my friends.

*Second Son:*

Go to school? I don't see anything great about that! I wonder if Grandmother was right?



## THE NEW COMMUNE VILLAGE

The new commune village to which the Chang family moved, along with many other village families, is shown on the opposite page. The maps show the location of the old and new villages in 1948 and 1958. By 1957, all the land was owned by the government and not by the peasants.

1

Study both pages and make a list of the changes which you can see between the old and the new villages. Look at the maps as well as the drawings.

2

Which Chang family members would you expect to be

- a) happy about the new village commune?
- b) Unhappy about conditions in the new commune?

Give your reasons.

3

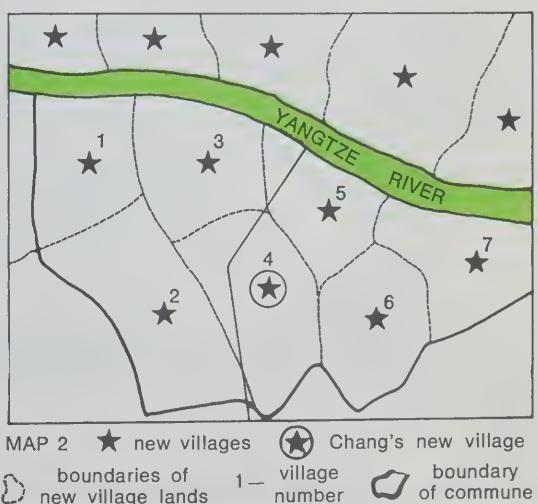
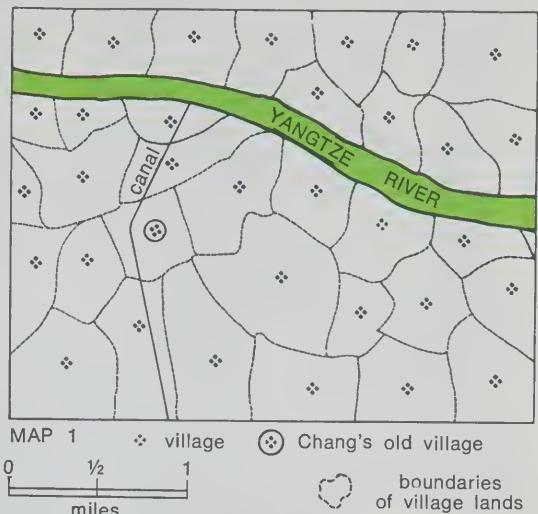
How would you feel about these changes if you were a member of the Chang family?

4

The new commune village holds over twice the number of families as the old village. How could you tell this is the case from the drawing and maps on these pages? Why does this new village have to hold more people?

5

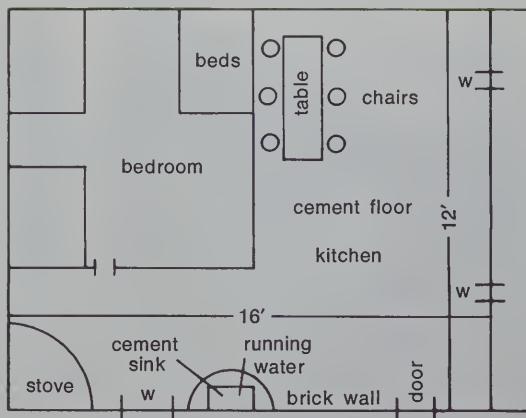
There are several small fields between the homes in the commune labelled "Private Plots." What do you think these are?



## THE CHANG'S NEW HOME



## THE LAYOUT OF THE CHANG'S NEW HOME



1

Compare the new and old homes of the Chang family. (See page 20.)

2

What new features does this house have which will remove some of the problems of life in the old home?

3

In what season of the year do you think the above picture takes place? Give your reasons.

4

Try to identify the foods which have been served for supper.



It did not take the Chang family long to settle into their new home, since they had few possessions to move and set up. The large stove was located in one corner of the indoor living room-kitchen area. This was a luxury the family had not had before and mother was especially happy not to have to move things from the outdoor kitchen when it rained.

There were several of the Chang's neighbours in the commune village who did not live in the old village. Of the four other families in the long row house in which the Chang family now lived, they only knew one and so there were many new people for all the members of the family to meet.

There was also a new way of carrying out the tasks to be completed in the commune. All of the families in the row houses were included in a Production Team. Each team had about 30 members, including men, women, and

children over the age of 15. Each team was given a specific task to complete by the Party worker, who had come from Peking. He was not a bossy and mean man, as the old landlord had been, and he did as much work in the fields as any of the peasants.

5

Does the Chang family appear happy in the two pictures on these pages?

Why?

6

What do you think are the purposes of the posters and signs on the walls of the Chang home?

7

Can you identify anyone in any of these pictures? Why is this picture present in the home?

What pictures or photos do you have on your bedroom walls, or in your home? What is their purpose?

## WORK IN THE COMMUNE

### Production Team #1



### COMMUNE LEADERS

### Production Team #4



### Production Team #2



### Production Team #5



### Production Team #3



### Production Team #6



The chart gives an idea of how the work in a commune is organized.

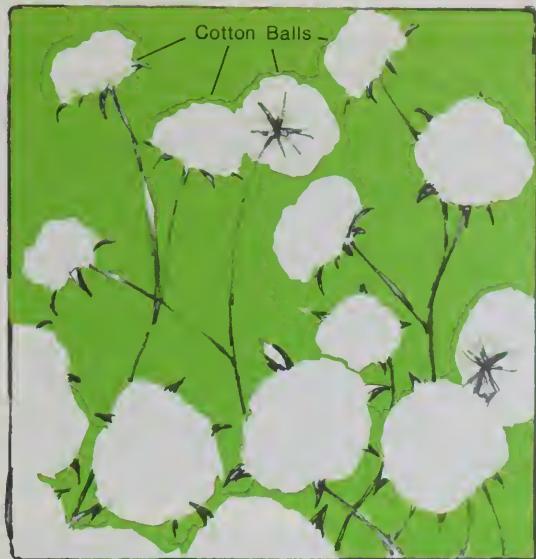
1 Where would the major orders come from for each commune village to follow?

2 What stages does an order go through before it reaches the Chang family or other families in the production team?

3 Why is so much organization necessary at this time in China?

4 Describe the types of work being done by the production teams. What do they all have in common?

5 Would you like to be a member of a production team? Explain your answer.



Cotton Plant



Cotton Picking on the Commune

The second major crop grown on the East Shines Red Commune is shown above. Turn back to the drawing of the village on page 17 and locate the cotton fields and the "cotton factory."

1

Study the picture of cotton harvesting and compare it with pictures showing the harvesting of rice. Which would be easier to harvest? Why?

2

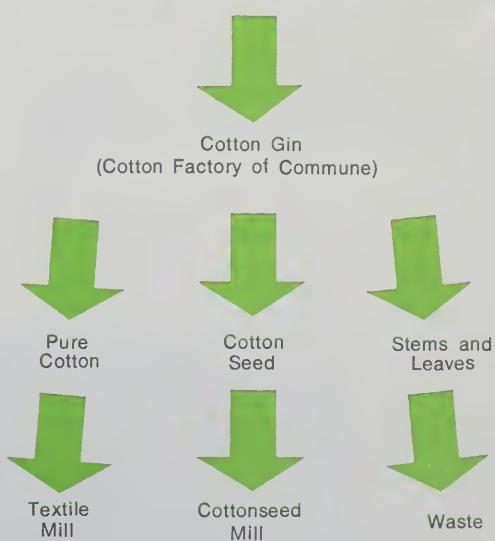
Do some research and find out how cotton is harvested in the United States. Explain the differences in harvesting.

3

The drawing of the commune also shows a cotton factory. The factory contains a series of cotton gins. Find out what a cotton gin is, and explain what it does to the cotton balls brought to the factory.

4

Why do you think the Communists want to "gin" their cotton on the commune before shipping it?



5

The cottonseeds are not thrown away but go to a cottonseed mill. What products can be made from these seeds?

6

The stems and leaves are not used in any other factories but are not considered useless. What do you think the Chinese might use them for? Why?

## 你知道嗎？

### The private plots

- 1 are the only pieces of land owned by peasants and not by the government
- 2 produce over half of China's pigs and large amounts of vegetables, but only cover 10% of the farmland
- 3 were not taken from the peasants in 1957 because there were too many shortages of food in China
- 4 were usually only 3-4 square yards in size
- 5 can sell anything they produce in the cities

a What reasons can you give for the production of large numbers of pigs and vegetables on such a small area of land?

b Why did the Communist government let the peasants keep these private

plots while they took over all other land, buildings and factories in China?

Mother Chang was given the job of looking after the very young children in the commune nursery. She had some doubts about caring for these young Chinese who were mostly under the age of five. She knew how much she would have resisted her children being taken care of by a stranger. This job had been given to her by the party worker, who explained the reasons for the nursery. He said Chairman Mao felt that the women were tied down when they had children and could not work in the fields to help the new China. It also gave the party workers a chance to talk and play with the young children and begin to tell them of the great works of Chairman Mao.

## 你知道嗎？

15 years ago 80% of the people of China could not read or write Chinese. Today, over 80% of the people can read and write.



## Other Activities On The Commune (East Shines Red)



1

What activities do you see the members of the East Shines Red Commune carrying on, after the day's work, in the pictures on this page?

2

Read the quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao below. Indicate to which picture(s) the quotations might be applied. Explain your answer.

3

Try to find out who "the invader" that Chairman Mao mentions might be.

4

How many people do you know in the army or militia? How many of the people of China would be in the army?

5

How do you feel this information might be of importance in your lifetime?

Mao: "Everyone is a soldier."

"The army and the people are an ocean in which the invader must drown."

"The people of China have stood up and will not be humiliated again."



# TAMING THE YANGTZE

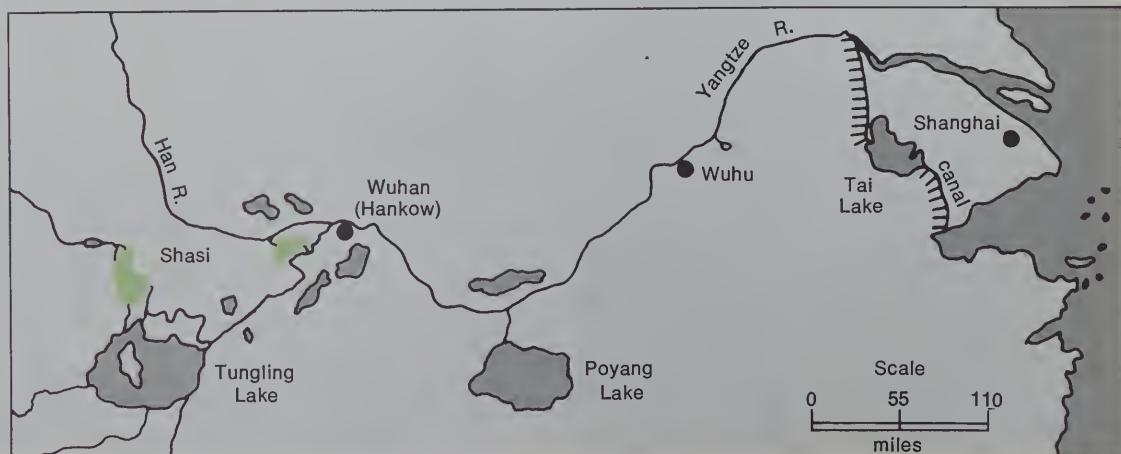
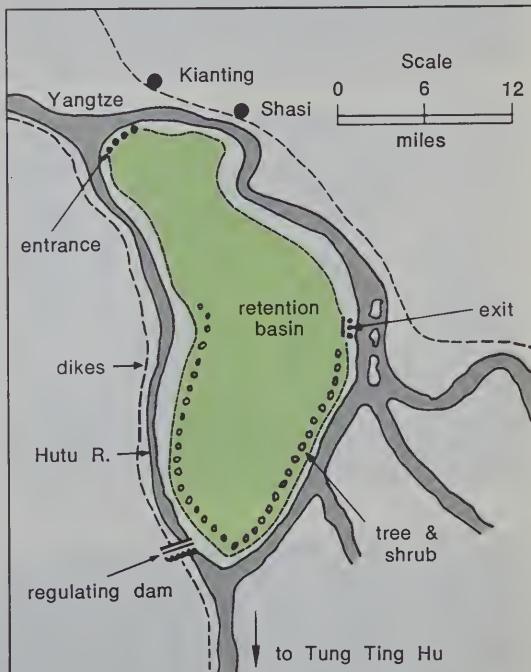
When Marco Polo first saw the Yangtze River at Wuhan, he was amazed at its width. His claims were not believed, but he saw it in summer during its flood, when the river and lakes combined to make it a water landscape. In winter the river is six feet deep and one mile wide. In summer it can be thirty feet deep and ten miles wide. This is a normal summer occurrence. Floods are seldom disastrous. The lakes in the series of basins tend to act as holding basins and regulate the flow. In recent years, however, these ponds and lakes have been filling up with river silt, making them shallow and less effective. Where would this silt do the most good?

As a result, the Chinese have been taking steps to control flooding and to hold water for irrigation of the rice fields.

Study the maps on this page. What purpose do the large lakes serve along the Yangtze?

What is a "retention basin"? Locate

two along the Yangtze. Why are they necessary? Suggest how a retention basin would be built. What time of year would it be built? Study the climate graph for the Yangtze on page 31. How many months would the workers have to complete the dikes before the flood level arrived? When would the entrance gate to the basin be opened? When would the exit gate be opened? Estimate the





approximate length and width of the Shasi Basin. How many square miles does it cover?

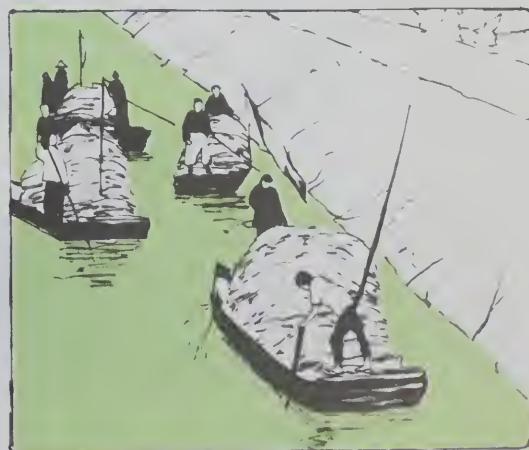
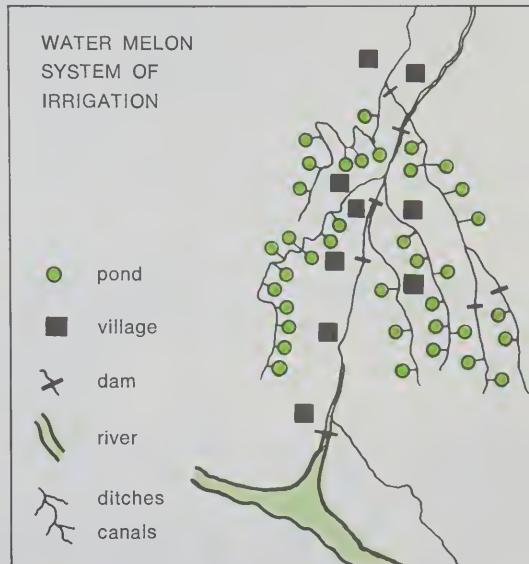
Study the map on the right. Where does the water go when the dams are shut? What would the water be used for? What food sources could the Chinese raise in the ponds?

Why is "water melon" a good name to use for this system of flood control and irrigation?

Study the pictures below and explain in what way these pictures are related to the Yangtze River. Where along the Yangtze River system might these pictures have been taken?



It took 300,000 workers to build the Shasi Retention Basin in 1954. Study the picture at the left of Chinese workers building a reservoir and explain why it would take so many workers. How is fill transported to build up the dikes? Why would the Chinese plant trees and shrubs on the tops of the dikes?



你知道嗎？

In summer 15,000-ton ships can reach Wuhan, but if they wander from the main channel they may be grounded for a year. Can you explain this?

Besides flooding and dangers to navigators, what other problems could the Yangtze River pose for the Chinese? Here is a story written by a

*"For my interpreter, Mr. Tien, crossing the Yangtze was clearly the high point of the trip. The Yangtze bridge — the dream of the Chinese for centuries and the greatest single engineering feat of the new regime — was indeed exciting. It is a double-decked steel bridge with six lanes for vehicles and two tracks underneath, the whole supported for a mile on a great series of piers.*

*We rolled onto it at last, watched by dozens of excited sentries with tommy guns at the alert. Our train loud-*

visitor to China, crossing the Yangtze at Wuhan only 100 miles from the Chang Commune.

*speaker played the Chinese national anthem. From above mast height we could see ocean vessels in the wide channel and looked down on river boats and junks floating far below. During the afternoon we passed steaming rice fields, a huge lake and bare red hills, newly planted with young pine trees. At the next station we saw large wooden tanks full of water and small fish. These were being moved from Tsingling Lake, which is so big that you can't see across it, to stock the Ming Tomb Reservoir at Peking."*



Yangtze River Bridge, the pride of Red Chinese engineers.

Why are the Chinese so proud of the Yangtze Bridge? Why is it so important? How is this shown in the story? What time of year was this trip

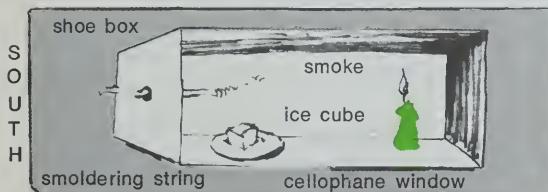
made? What evidence of this is there in the story? What other projects does the new government have underway besides the Yangtze Bridge?

## SECRET OF THE MONSOON

Why does the Yangtze River flood every year at the same time and provide the life-giving water for the rice paddies? The answer can be



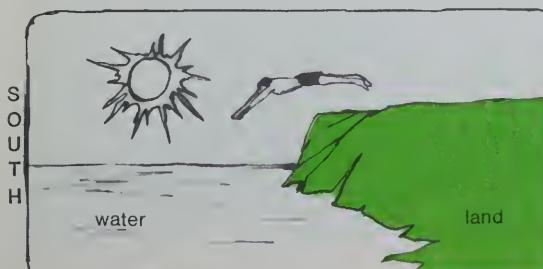
What causes monsoons? Try these simple experiments to find out. The



Describe and explain the movement of air in the boxes. How does this meet the conditions for your definition of monsoon? What connection do the ice cube and the candle have with China? Try these experiments to find out.

Use two pyrex or cookware jars. Fill

Decide which is warmer, the beach or the water, and at what time of year? Can you explain, now, why the candle's position was changed in the shoe box? In what direction would the air be moving over the shore in

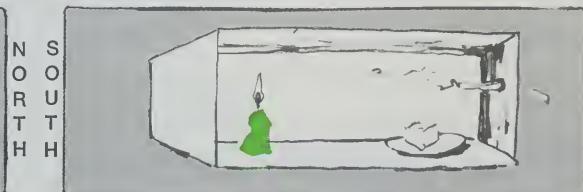


found in the "Monsoon."

Study these pictures carefully, then use them to help you write a definition for "monsoon."

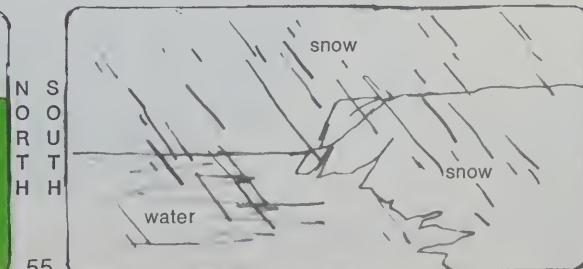


smoke shows the direction of the movement of air in the boxes.



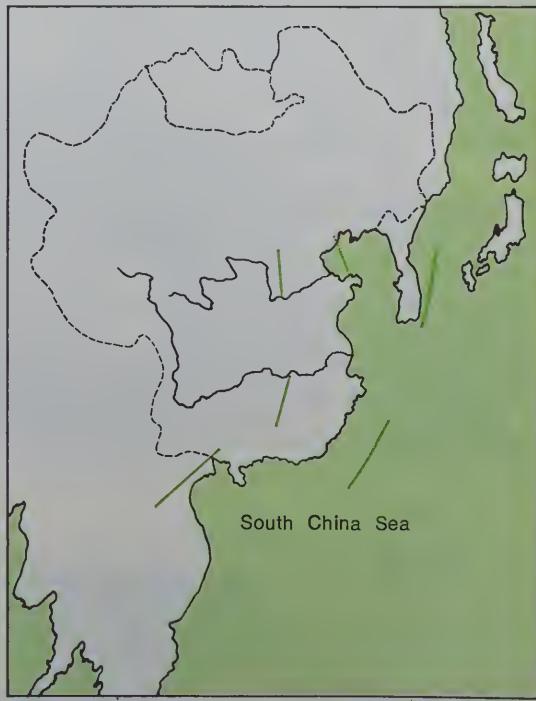
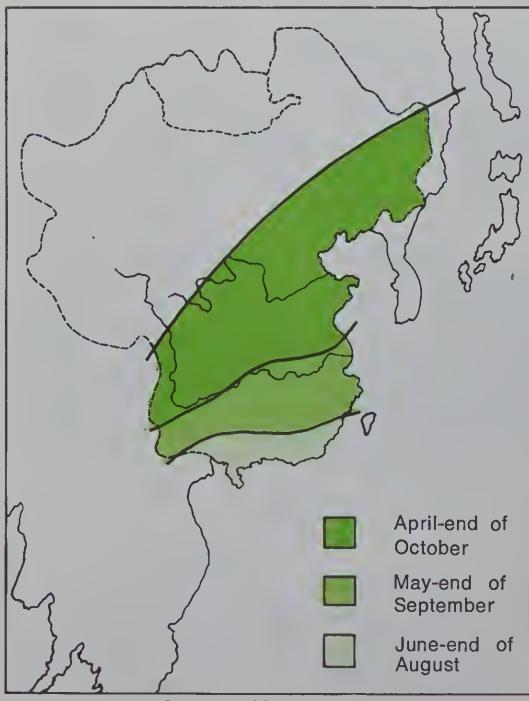
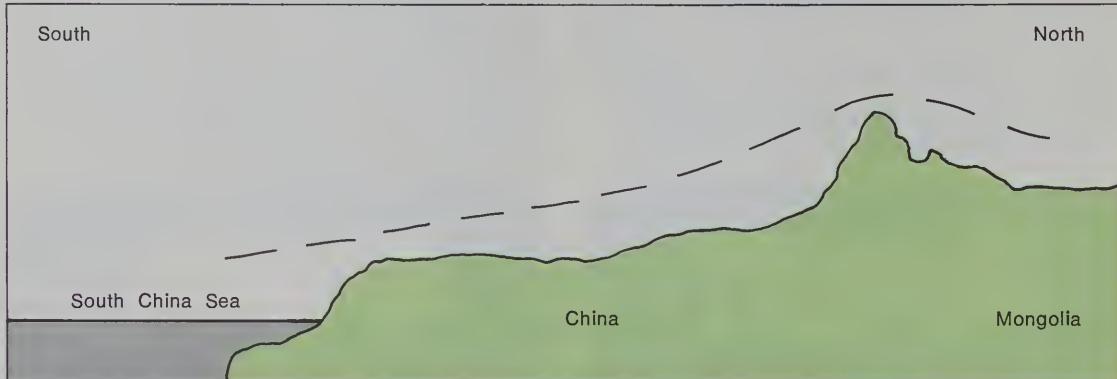
one with water, the other with sand or earth. Place a thermometer in both jars, and heat both at the same time using candles. After heating for five minutes, allow them to cool together. Which jar heats faster, the one with water or the one with earth? Which jar cools faster?

each of the pictures below? In the shoe box experiments, what did the ice cube represent in summer? What did the candle represent in summer? In winter?



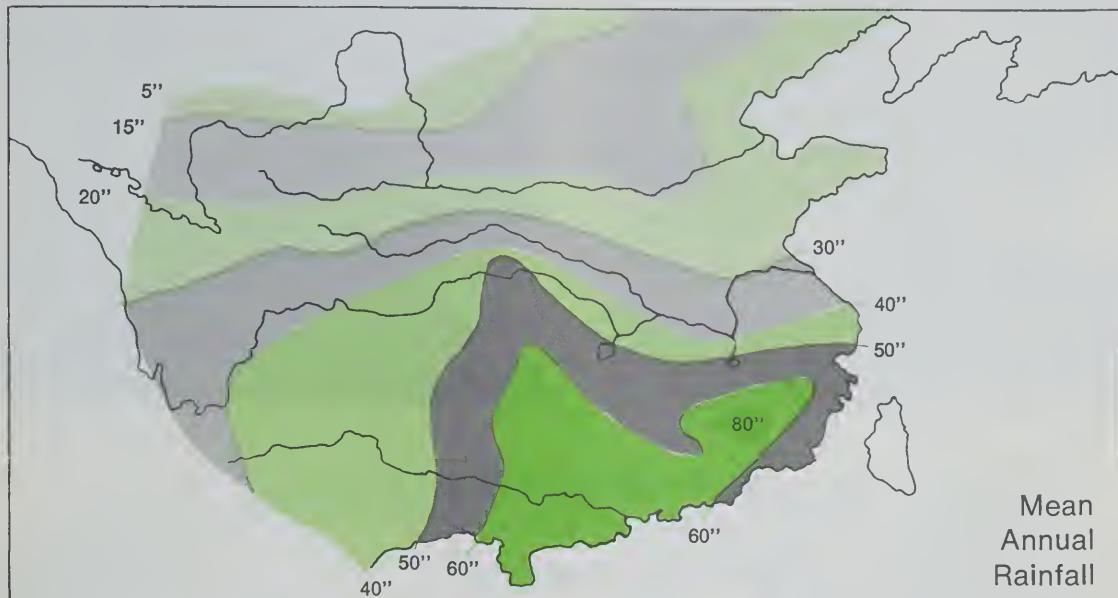
Make two cross-sections and two maps, like those below, in your notebook. Label one of each for winter and one for summer. Make the lines on the maps and cross-sections showing the movement of air into arrows to show the direction of movement of the summer and winter monsoons. The change from winter monsoon to summer monsoon is a very gradual change. The advance of the summer monsoon is like a creeping tide over

the land, starting from the south. Where is the summer monsoon longest, and shortest, in duration? What part of China should get the most rainfall from the summer monsoon? How long does the summer monsoon last in the Yangtze Valley? What part of China would get the longest and coldest winter monsoon? Describe how the winter monsoon is different from the summer monsoon.



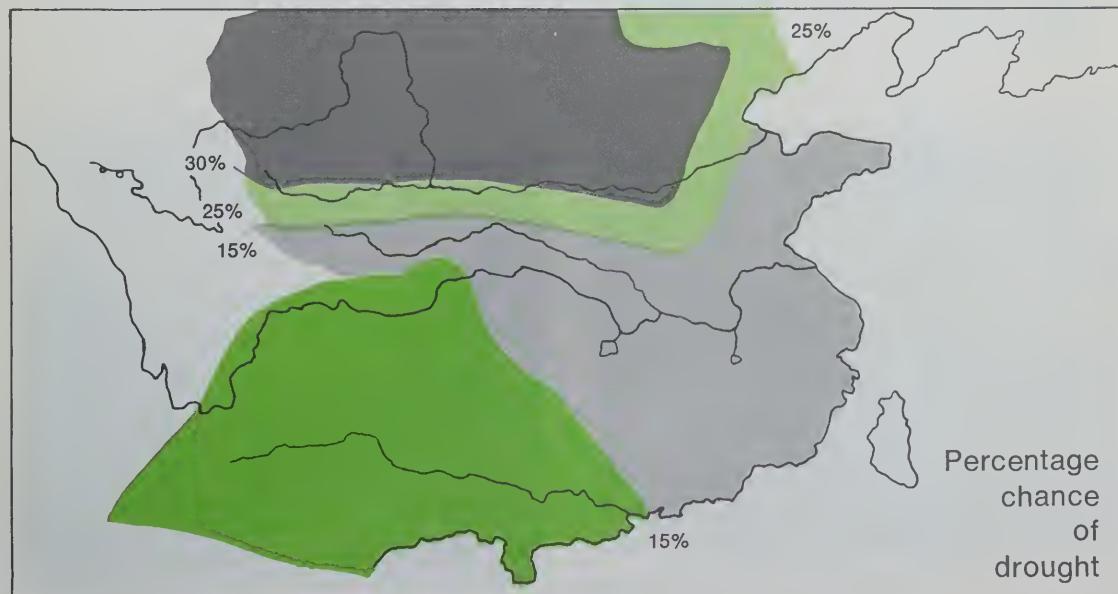
Why are the summer monsoons more important to the Chang family than the winter monsoons?  
Where are the wettest and driest areas

on this rainfall map?  
How do the summer monsoons account for this pattern of rainfall?



In some years the summer monsoon brings less rain than in others. How much of a chance is there that the Chang family may not get enough rainfall for their rice to grow?  
Overweight conditions and heart

disease are not serious health problems in China. Why?  
Why would it be difficult to grow rice in northern China?  
What would be a better grain crop to grow in the north?

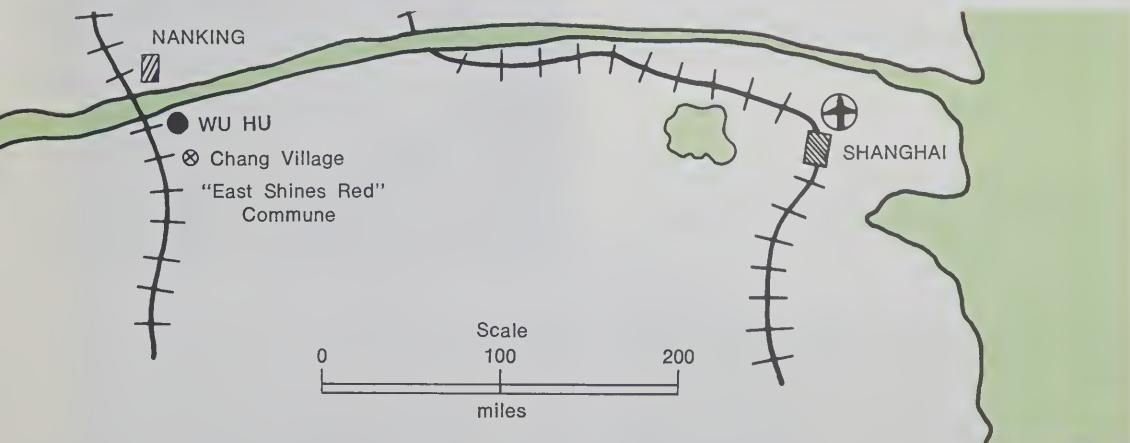


The first son of the Chang family was quite excited about the suggestion of the party worker. He felt it would be a very good idea to send a group of people from the East Shines Red Commune to visit the birthplace of Chairman Mao Tse-Tung in the small village of Shao Shan.

Most of the young people of the village supported this suggestion while the older people were not as interested in making such a journey.

Because of this, it was decided that five younger villagers be selected to make the trip. Chang's son was one of the people chosen by drawing lots.





1 How many miles will the peasants from the East Shines Red Commune have to travel to reach Shao Shan, the birthplace of Chairman Mao Tse-Tung?

2 Plan and describe the route the villagers are likely to follow to reach the village. Include some information on the transportation they will be likely to use. Give reasons for all of your answers.

3 Write a brief essay to describe what sights the villagers will see along their

journey to Shao Shan. For most of the villagers this is the first time they have even travelled more than a few miles from their village. Keep this in mind as you write your description.

4 When the peasants reach Shao Shan, they will probably compare the village and lands of Shao Shan with their own commune village. What differences do you think they will notice?

# MAO TSE-TUNG

was born on December 26, 1893. His parents were peasants. His father often beat him for disobedience. He loved to read; (his father beat him for this also.) He ran away from home at thirteen, but returned. He left home again at sixteen to go to college. He is the world's leading Communist and rules 800,000,000 people. His "Little Red Book" is the world's top-selling book.

He loves folk tales and uses them when making speeches. (Why is this a good idea when speaking to people who cannot read?)

Serious, Argumentative, Meditative, Stubborn, Poet, Soldier, Swimmer, Runner, Tough, Scholar.

Choose the 5 of these qualities which you think best made him a successful leader.

He led a revolution in China and finally expelled his archenemy Chiang Kai Shek, in 1949. People in North America did not want Mao to win — but he did! Why would we not help Mao Tse-Tung?



Chiang Kai Shek

MAO TSE-TUNG — Chairman of Communist China.  
Mao eats only a few beans each day. Do we eat too much? He runs and swims daily. Do we exercise too little? "In the parks and in the Palace grounds I saw the early northern spring. I saw the white plum blossoms flower, while the ice still held solid in the north sea." What kind of person would write this?

"He walked rather slowly, with his legs somewhat separated, in a way that reminded one of a duck waddling." This is a description by a friend of Mao called Siao-yu, who later became his enemy!

Mao Says:

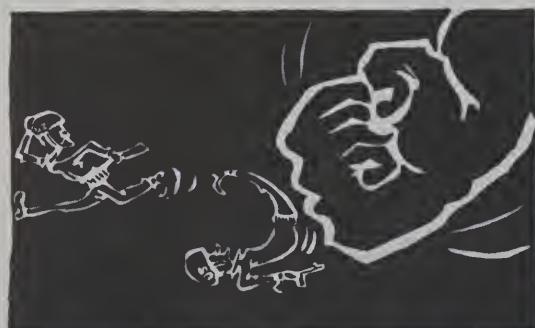
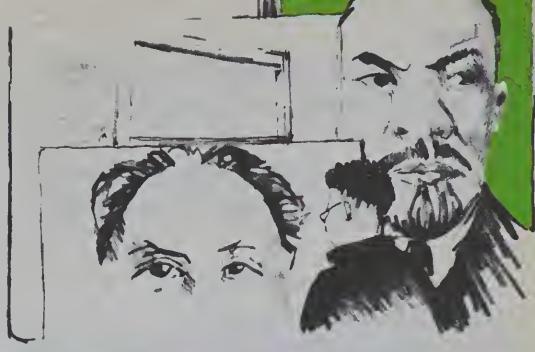
- “Know yourself. Know your enemy. A hundred battles. A hundred victories.”
- “To struggle against Heaven, what joy. To struggle against Earth, what joy.”  
(Why would he say this?)  
(How would you say it?)
- “Who on this immense planet decides the fate of creatures?”
- “A Revolution is an act of violence where one class overthrows another.”
- “We communists are opposed to all unjust wars that impede progress, but we are not opposed to progressive, just wars.”
- (How can we distinguish between the two?)



## SIGNS AND BANNERS

The streets of China are adorned with many signs.  
What do the signs on these pages say?

Why are there so many signs?  
Are there many signs on your street?  
How are the signs near you similar to or different from these signs?



"We will adopt all measures within our powers to support the Vietnamese people . . ."

"Hard work is like a heavy load placed before us. Some people choose the light load. This is not correct." — Mao



(Painted on a Village Wall)

"Let us make the revolution and read the works of Chairman Mao . . ."



Do you think these huge signs are a good idea? Should we have such

signs? If we had similar signs, what would we put on them?



This picture is an artist's symbolic drawing of China, done in 1964. What does the word "symbol" mean? Make a list of all the characteristics of the Chinese culture, way of life, history, philosophy and political policies you have learned from this

book, and that you can recognize illustrated in this drawing. Here are some hints about what to look for: What is the significance of the patched broken neck? Why is it in a poor state of repair?

## HEADLINES SINCE 1937

1937 Norman Bethune, a Montreal surgeon, goes to China to help Communist forces.

1939 Bethune dies during his work in North China, a hero to the Chinese people.

1949 Communists establish the People's Republic of China.

1952 Landlords expelled — Land redistributed among Peasants.

1956 The Great Leap Forward.

1958 People's Communes Formed.

1964 Japan & China exchange Newsmen.

1966-68 Cultural Revolution — China in turmoil.

1970 Chinese Embassy Established in Ottawa, Canada.

Oct. 1971 China admitted to United Nations

Feb. 1972 President & Mrs. Nixon visit the People's Republic of China.

June 1972 Canadian High School Students visit China for Cultural Exchange.



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